The New-York Times.

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PENNSYLVANIA INVADED

A Force of Rebel Cavalry and Artillery in Possession of Chambersburgh.

NO RESISTANCE OFFERED.

The Potomac Crossed at Hancock.

Advance of the Rebels to the Pittsburgh Pike.

Governor Curtin Pushing Troops up the Cumberland Valley.

The Deposits of the Chambersburgh Bank Safe in New-York.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Oct. 10—7:30 P. M.

Gov. CURTIN has just received the following dispatch from Col. MCCLURE, at Chambersburgh:

"*Mercersburgh was occupied by Stewart's rebel cavalry to-day, and they are now advancing on Chambersburgh.*

They took horses and all other property they wanted at Mercersburgh, offering rebel scrip for it. They did no injury to individuals that I have heard of. The force is estimated at three thousand.

The rebels are certainly advancing upon Chambersburgh. They have cut the Bedford wire. They are reported as near as St. Thomas, about seven miles from here.

There is no doubt whatever of their being in Mercersburgh. They will certainly give us a call to-night.

We had the rumor at 4 o'clock, but it was not credited. We can make no resistance, as it would only exasperate, and cause the wanton destruction of property and life."

CHAMBERSBURGH, Friday, Oct. 10—8 P. M.

About fifteen men, on horseback, are in town, with carbines and a flag of truce. They want to see the principal men of the town. They have a large force about one mile from town, who will enter in an hour.

LATER.

Col. MCCLURE and Provost-Marshal KIMMEL have just gone two miles from the town to meet the rebel commander. Nothing can be done except surrender.

We look for the whole force in half an hour. They crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and came over the country to the Pittsburgh Pike.

The deposits of the Chambersburgh Bank have not been returned from New-York since the late raid.

TROOPS BEING PUSHED FORWARD.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Oct. 10—8 P. M.

Gov. CURTIN is now pushing troops up the Valley.

THE NEWS FULLY CONFIRMED.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Oct. 10—10 P. M.

Dispatches just received from Shippensburgh confirm the news of the occupation of Chambersburgh.

The advance rebel force consists of 1,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery.

OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Conjectures as to the Movements of the Army of the Potomac—A Glimpse of the President—A Transition by Gen. Burnside—The Rebel Army and its Strength—What is to be Done, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR MOUTH OF ANTIETAM CREEK,
Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

Passing through Baltimore three days ago *en route* to the seat of war, I chanced to receive such information as admonished me that if I would see the Army of the Potomac in the position it has occupied since the late battles in Maryland, I must needs lose no time in reaching this place, as important changes in the disposition of that force would be immediately made. Hastening forward, accordingly, as rapidly as the trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, sweltering under an overload of troops, and roads everywhere blocked with endless army wagons would allow, I arrived yesterday, by way of Frederick and Sandy Hook, at the camp occupied by Gen. BURNSIDE's Corps and by the headquarters of Gen. MCCLELLAN—seven miles up the Potomac from Harper's Ferry, and near the mouth of Antietam Creek.

Arrived, I found that what was no secret at Baltimore was wholly unknown here. "Was BURNSIDE's corps about to be moved to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry?" No one had heard of any such movement. It would be impossible, in fact, to imagine a quieter condition of things than the solitary horseman, your correspondent, found on his arrival.

All was indeed "quiet on the Potomac"—including the Potomac itself, which was never before known so low as it now is, and which flows past here with a sluggishness, that seems fatally to infect those encamped by its placid waters. The vast and constantly growing army of the Potomac, in Miltonic image,

"—— Extended long and large,
Lay floating many a rood."

Here was the chief nervous centre of the huge creature; down at Harper's Ferry, up at Sharpsburgh, still further, at Williamsport, were great *ganglia* while throughout the whole intervening spaces run nervous filaments binding the whole into a living and responsive organism. Everything, in fact, was so very quiet that I began to grow myself skeptical as to the foretold movement, when the prophetic powers of my Baltimore informant were fully justified by the intelligence which in the evening crept out through official orders that BURNSIDE's corps would this morning break camp and move to a point that would miles nearer the enemy than hitherto. Here, then, was the first fruits of the visit of President LINCOLN to the Army of the Potomac, and whom, by the way, I saw at Monocacy Junction on Saturday evening last, on his way back to Washington. The train had stopped here for a few moments, and I caught a glimpse of Honest Old Abe combing his hair with a pocket-comb, and telling his companion, Marshal LAMON, "If you had to pull this rake [the comb aforesaid] through this nest of hair, [the President's honored but somewhat frizzled and 'moppy' head] you would not wonder that I did not get sun-struck to-day while reviewing those troops."

Gen. BURNSIDE is an early bird, for long before sunrise his fine corps were moved from the lovely spot it had occupied on the swelling knolls that slope down from the north side of Elk Ridge toward the historic Creek of Antietam. An hour or two later, when I rode over the ground lately occupied by his force, I found nothing remain but the indescribable *débris* which our well-supplied army always leaves behind it, and which an eager corps of *chiffoniers* from the poor whites of the vicinity were preying upon at leisure, and evidently to their great pleasure.

You will, doubtless, have already received information of this significant movement. I know at least that the rebels have; for the camp lately occupied by Gen. BURNSIDE is perfectly visible from the eminences occupied by their pickets on the Virginia side, and, if they did not become aware of it in this way, they had abundant opportunity to learn it from the numerous boats that, in the course of a ride, last evening, down the margin of the Potomac, I saw crossing, unquestioned by our pickets, to the Virginia shore. But even if all this were not so, I should still think it unnecessary to withhold the encouraging anticipations which the knowledge of this movement may raise in the minds of a wearied and impatient public; for the enemy is not in the least interested in the movements of our army in Maryland. There is not now the shadow of danger that she will ever again be pressed by the naked feet of the ragged rebel invaders. For once, the enemy has had a taste of what it is to fight amid a hostile population, an experience of which we have such an over-dose. That Northwestern Maryland is thoroughly true to the Union cause I have had unmistakable evidence since my arrival; and Gen. MCCLELLAN enjoyed the fruits of this hearty and active Unionism. While the rebel force remained in this region, he was in constant receipt of valuable or rather invaluable information voluntarily brought to him by willing loyal hands.

Indeed, so much is this the case, that I have the best reason for the assertion that, without the information thus derived, the enemy would never have been followed up as they were. On the arrival of Gen. MCCLELLAN at Frederick, he was met by a resident of that place, an old and intimate friend of the General's, who had exact knowledge of the rebel force. A prolonged private interview followed, in the course of which MCCLELLAN received full information of the force and distribution of the rebel army in Maryland. What their force was I put on record here, against that period when a certain interval of time shall bring calmer passions and quenched prejudices, and permit a fair and full estimate of Gen. MCCLELLAN's campaigns. *It numbered, all told, fifty-five thousand men!* The knowledge of this fact encouraged MCCLELLAN to a vigorous pursuit, which, it is said, he would never otherwise have ventured to make—and thus the rebels would have been left free to carry out their programme, whatever it was. They fully expected to befool us as they always have done with a numerical bugaboo of one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand men (which I find are the current estimates placed on their force,) and they expected to be able to keep up their game long enough to enable them either to take up an impregnable position here for the winter, or to push on to Philadelphia and New-York.

But the enemy is not now in Maryland, and all the admirable opportunities, so impressive to one traveling over the ground, for destroying his force on the soil of this loyal State are gone by. The enemy is now in Virginia, and the eyes of a long-suffering, half-despairing people turn toward the new impending battles in the old fields traversed months ago by our advancing army. Where those battles will be fought I know not; but I have no hesitation in predicting that it will not be north of Winchester. Ten days or a fortnight ago, that position, the key to the campaign of the Valley, might have been seized by us, and the army of the rebellion surrounded and destroyed. At that time the rebel army was distributed along the line from Martinsburgh to Winchester—their main force being massed within the triangle formed by lines drawn from the three points—Martinsburgh, Bunker Hill (ten miles south of Martinsburgh) and Charlestown. You will see at a glance how admirably the region was adapted for temporary occupation—having the section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the north, that of the Winchester and Potomac on the south and east, and the Opequan Creek flowing through the middle. Their entire force in this region probable amounted, new conscripts and all, to seventy thousand men. I give the maximum, but ten thousand less would probably be near the true number.

Thus massed, what was the condition of the respective armies? You will observe that the turnpike from Martinsburgh to Winchester and that from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, meet at the latter place, and form, with the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, (roughly,) a right-angled triangle, the rebels having the short side, (twenty-two miles,) as their line of retreat, and we the hypothenuse or long side, (twenty-eight miles from Harper's Ferry to Winchester,) as the line of advance. Now merge the conflicting claims of rebel rapidity and Unionist slowness and represent the respective forces by the calm algebraic expressions M and N. The army M has at Harper's Ferry a force more than equal to the entire force N. M, moreover, holds the whole line of the Potomac from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport—every ford and bridge being guarded by heavy artillery against all the force that could possibly be brought against it. Every important point strongly occupied. For N, therefore, advance into Maryland is out of the question, and a retreat into Western Virginia, which has been suggested as a possible move, is, to anyone who has a knowledge of the geographical conditions of the march, a wild chimera. Is, then, military strategy so poor in resource, that the powerful force of N at Sharpsburgh and Williamsport, advancing by converging roads on Martinsburgh, cannot hold the enemy while N throws his powerful force forward from the Ferry on Winchester—seizing that point, and effectually cutting off all possible retreat? It is difficult to imagine that strategy is unable to effect this, and difficult to imagine that simple common sense would fail to *make* a way to effect this. There remains the fact, however, that it was *not* done, and that another opportunity than the admirable one thus afforded must be sought for destroying the enemy.

If we did not execute this flank movement on Winchester, the occasion *afforded* us to do so was so obvious that the rebels took the precaution to withdraw. From the telegraph operator of Martinsburgh, who was captured at his post by the rebels, and who effected his escape on Monday last, I learn that the main rebel force, including the armies of LEE and LONGSTREET, evacuated Martinsburgh on Saturday and Sunday week, withdrawing down the Winchester road, and leaving only a small force behind under JACKSON; and it is, no doubt, small parties of his men left behind to *make believe* they were still in force that our reconnoitering squadrons of cavalry found on their visits to Martinsburgh, Charlestown, &c.

The movement which we did *not* make on Winchester, while the enemy was in this position, will probably be made sooner or later—indeed, if all the signs and omens were not apt to be deceptive, I should say we were on the very eve of an advance. But, I repeat, we shall find no enemy this side of Winchester. The line is wholly untenable, as, you will remember, Gen. Jo. JOHNSTON proved in his report on the operations there at the Bull Run epoch, where he showed how PATTERSON should have outflanked him. Gen. LEE will abandon it on the first *serious* demonstration on our part. How far into the Valley south of Winchester the rebels will push their way, or be allowed to push their way, will depend on *the distribution of our force on their line of retreat*—a matter touching which I have from this point few means of information, and no desire to communicate it if I had. Whatever *rôle* in the coming campaign will be assigned to the Army of the Potomac—whether it will find in the Valley an opportunity to come up with and destroy the enemy, or whether they are to follow a retreating foe to Richmond, are matters which the next fortnight certainly will decide. One thing is certain: No rebel army shall again set foot on the soil of Maryland. And if the month's delay that has followed the retreat of the rebels was required to accomplish this result, who shall say it was not worth the while? Those weeks have not been idly spent. They have enabled Gen. MCCLELLAN to do what was absolutely necessary to be done before anything could be done—to remove the dead-lock which the rebels, with consummate skill, put upon his movements, by such a disposition of their forces as threatened an immediate reinvasion of Maryland the moment any advance should be attempted. It was necessary for him to break this spell, and to liberate and accumulate a sufficient force to follow the enemy into Virginia, while the line of the Potomac was at the same time rendered secure against all peradventure. *All this is now accomplished.* Any moment may see the Army of the Potomac, strong as it never was before, commence the third, final and triumphant march On to Richmond.

W. S.

FROM SHARPSBURGH.

Movements of Rebel Cavalry—Flags of Truce—Prospective Operations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

Yesterday about two hundred of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance on the bank of the river, a mile below Shepherdstown. Lieut. SACKETT, of Waterman's Rhode Island Battery, opened one section upon them, which had the effect to create a stampede. It was afterwards ascertained by the pickets, who converse occasionally with the pickets of the enemy, that the appearance of the troops near the river was a blunder on the part of the Adjutant, who was sent to relieve the old guard, and should have kept the relief in Shepherdstown until the guards came up. The Adjutant had been recently appointed, and was unacquainted with the right method of performing his duty. At the time of the firing we had a flag of truce on our bank of the river, but its object could not be ascertained.

It is a common occurrence to receive or send a flag of truce from or to Shepherdstown. They are used mostly to protect citizens passing to and fro. As yet we have a considerable number of rebel wounded in our midst, and their friends are granted the privilege of crossing the river to visit them. Last Sunday a rebel chaplain and his wife came over with the intention of remaining some days.

A small force left this vicinity yesterday to occupy the position formerly held by BURNSIDE. There are no indications of other movements at present. An event of the rebels making a demonstration near Shepherdstown is not unlooked for. Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER is prepared to meet any emergency. A vigilent watch is kept of the opposite bank, and every suspicious act of the rebels is immediately reported to headquarters. It is believed in some quarters that the rebels are evacuating Winchester and Martinsburgh and retiring toward Richmond. An escaped Union prisoner reports having heard a rebel officer say to another that their army was about to return to Richmond in consequence of a "flank movement" by the Federals.

WHIT.

IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

The Expedition to the Rappahannock—The Rebels Preparing to Retreat—No Enemy North of the Rappahannock.

CENTREVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

An expedition consisting of BAYARD's Cavalry and a battery, under the command of Col. DAVIS, of the New-York Harris Cavalry, left Upton's Hill on Tuesday last, with a view of capturing several locomotives not destroyed by Gen. BANKS and in use by the rebels.

Passing through Centreville the force went to Manassas Junction, thence to Brentsville and so on to Elk Run, Bristersburgh, and to the vicinity of Rappahannock Station. Here it was ascertained that the rebels are evidently making preparations to fall back from Winchester toward Richmond. In the execution of this design they on Sunday last transferred all the running stock of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad they have recently had in use, south of the Rappahannock, and sawed off the large beams of the bridge across that stream. The supplies for the rebel force at Winchester are sent as far as Culpepper, and thence through Thornton's Gap.

There is a small rebel force stationed at Rappahannock Station, composed of cavalry, infantry, and artillery: another at Culpepper, but is mostly composed of conscripts and convalescents, and is not represented to be very efficient; nor do the rebels, under the new order of things, consider it very desirable to keep more than a picket force on the Rappahannock, near the railroad.

Our advance drove in a rebel picket at Brentsville, who ran at the first sight of a few Union soldiers, without firing a gun. Near Rappahannock Station the rebel pickets were again encountered. There does not appear to be any rebel force north of the Rappahannock now, except a Virginia regiment of cavalry, and occasionally a special expedition sent in for forage.

But little Union sentiment was manifested anywhere among the people, nor was there any strong rebel expressions indulged in. Those who professed to be Virginians and rebels, whenever called upon for provisions and forage, furnished what they had quite freely.

The expedition returned to Centreville to-day.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Gen. STAHL went on a reconnoissance to Aldie and Middlebury, yesterday, and captured between 40 and 50 rebel soldiers, several wagons containg provisions and an ambulance. The prisoners were at once paroled.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

A FLYING TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 10.

It is reported that Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived in this city last evening on private business.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Gen. MCCLELLAN passed the night at the Continental Hotel, but returned to the field again this morning leaving here in the 11 o'clock train.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The flag-of-truce boat *Metamora* arrived this morning from Aiken's Landing. She brought no papers.

Capt. GRIER TALMADGE, Quartermaster at this place, is lying very ill with the jaundice. He is not expected to live until morning.

VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

The Two Days' Battle at Perryville.

The Rebels Driven Back Eight Miles on Wednesday.

TWO BATTERIES CAPTURED.

The Battle Renewed Early on Thursday.

A SHORT BUT TERRIFIC FIGHT.

The Rebels Routed and Retreating in Three Directions.

Probable Capture of Their Entire Army.

THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Aug. 10.

Among the casualties at Perryville, on Wednesday are the following:

Gen. JACKSON, killed.

Gen. TERRILL, killed.

Acting Brig.-Gen. WEBSTER, killed.

Acting Brig.-Gen. LYTLE, killed.

Lieut.-Col. JEWETT, killed.

Maj. CAMPBELL, of the Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, killed.

Col. POPE, of the same regiment, was wounded.

There is no confirmation of the death of Gen. SHERIDAN.

Gen. ROUSSEAU is reported slightly wounded.

Col. WALFORD, of the First Kentucky Cavalry, after making five charges, took two rebel Kentucky batteries, and the enemy, after very hard fighting, were driven back some eight miles.

The foregoing relates to Wednesday's fight.

There are various rumors circulating relative to the fight which took place yesterday, (Thursday,) which are said to be favorable to the National side, but they can be traced to no authentic source, and headquarters at 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning have received no authentic advices from the battle-field later than Wednesday evening.

Our force in that fight was about 15,000 infantry, assisted by eight batteries of artillery and 2,500 cavalry, but this force was reinforced toward the close of the battle.

The rebel force has not been estimated.

No accounts have yet been received of the losses on either side, but ours is supposed to be large from the mortality among the field officers.

A large ambulance train is now leaving Louisville to bring the wounded hither.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 10—1 P. M.

Early yesterday morning, Gen. BUELL attacked BRAGG's forces at Chaplin Creek, in the immediate vicinity of Perryville. A short but terrific fight ensued, when the rebels broke and retreated rapidly over three diverging roads Southward. Our forces are in close pursuit.

It is hoped that the cat will be bagged. At las accounts, Gen. GILBERT's forces were in the rear oft the rebels and some distance below them.

Military exiginces require the suppression of details.

No further accounts of losses on either side have been received.

EXCITEMENT IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 10.

Louisville is in great excitement respecting the fate of our soldiers in the pending battle. Capt. OLDERSHOW, JACKSON's Adjutant, is on the way hither from Bardstown with the remains of Gens. JACKSON and JERRELL and Col. WEBSTER, of the Ninety-eighth Ohio.

BRIG.-GEN. JACKSON.

Brig.-Gen. JACKSON, who was among the killed in the battle at Perryville, on Wednesday, was a native of Kentucky. He graduated at Centre College, Danville, studied law, and practiced it for several years. In the Congressional election preceding the last he was a candidate, but was defeated by Dr. PEYTON. In the last contest, however, he was successful by a decided majority. When Kentucky ranged herself on the side of the Government, Mr. JACKSON left his seat and raised a cavalry regiment in his district. For gallantry displayed in the field he was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship. He leaves no family to mourn his loss. In manner he was brusque and overbearing, and as a consequence was a party to numerous quarrels, which sometimes resulted in duels. One of the most notable of these difficulties was a street fight in Hopkinsville, Ky., in which he had the misfortune to kill his antagonist.

THE EVACUATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

Reason of the Evacuation of the Gap—Brilliant Strategy of Gen. Morgan—His Army Nearly Starved to Death—The March Over the Mountains to the Ohio—Eloquent Order of the Commanding General.

[The following private letter from an officer who was present with Gen. MORGAN when he captured Cumberland Gap, who was with him when he evacuated it, and who accompanied his army in its march from the Cumberland Mountains to the Ohio River, puts in a clear light the reasons for its evacuation, and shows the masterly skill displayed in this most successful movement:]

GREENUPSBURGH, Ky., Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

You have already learnt of the evacuation of the great mountain stronghold of the Southwest by the army of Gen. MORGAN, and our terrible march of sixteen days from Cumberland Gap to the Ohio River. To give you an idea of the causes which induced this unexpected but splendidly executed movement, permit me to begin my brief notes a short time back.

On the evening of the 17th of August, the Confederate General, STEVENSON, with a force of twenty thousand strong, arrived in front of Cumberland Gap, and at the same time Gen. KIRBY SMITH passed through Rogers and Big Creek Gap, with an additional force of twenty-five thousand men. The advance of SMITH was rapid and well executed, and in a few days two divisions of his army reached Cumberland Ford, and thus we who held the Gap, where perfectly cut off from Lexington and the North, and completely shut in. The rebel journals proclaimed, (as apparently they well might, that MORGAN's whole Union Army were already prisoners, and as our supplies were cut off, our surrender was looked upon by them as a mere question of days. Indeed, the rebel General at that time informed his government that we could not hold out a week. The week, however, passed away, and we still held out—so SMITH was compelled to march toward Lexington to obtain supplies for his men.

Regarding the immediate destruction of KIRBY SMITH's army by the Union forces in Kentucky as inevitable, our commander determined to try and obtain enough supplies to keep us alive, from the north side of the mountain, and hold on to the Gap. The rebel force of STEVENSON, also, we would thus hold in position. On the 5th of September, Gen. MORGAN sent the Third Kentucky Regiment, mounted on artillery and wagon horses, and Lieut.-Col. MUNDY's Cavalry, to reinforce the Union army then organizing at Lexington, under Gen. LEW. WALLACE. On the next day, DE COURCEY's Brigade was sent by Gen. MORGAN to Manchester, to secure subsistence. On the day following that, another part of our diminished force was sent against Baptist Gap, which surprised and captured Acting Brig.-Gen. ALLSTON, of South Carolina, and cut his troops to pieces. On the 8th of September, still another expedition was sent against Rogers' Gap, where the enemy was again surprised and his entire force—one man excepted—were either killed, wounded, or captured. A few days afterward, another expedition was sent against Rogers' and Big Creek Gaps, which blockaded both of them killed or wounded 30 of the enemy, and captured 110 of their men. In the meantime, the battle of Richmond, (Ky.,) between the forces of Gen. NELSON and those of KIRBY SMITH, was fought; and in that engagement, as you know, the Union forces of NELSON were routed.

All hope of our line being opened from the front, was soon gone. We were on the eve of being starved out. *Our troops holding the Gap had been on short rations for a month; our small stock of captured supplies was being rapidly exhausted, and the last stalk of corn had been devoured by the mules.* Our hungry but indomitable regiments would rather have starved than abandon the Gap. But Gen. MORGAN, who has proved himself as skillful and careful as he is daring and persevering, saw, I suppose, that our starvation in the mountains would do the country and the cause no good, if, after our death and dispersion, our thirty-two pieces of splendid artillery and fourteen thousand stand of small arms, fell into the hands of the enemy. Evacuation or surrender were the alternatives which presented themselves to our chief. But how could our troops evacuate, when a rebel army, stronger than our own, (STEVENSON's,) was within cannon-shot of our lines? The enemy occupied a lookout at Baptist Gap, from which he could see down directly into our works. Death soon became the penalty for such information, and Cumberland Gap had to be abandoned. So Gen. MORGAN made preparations for this desperate bit of strategy. Of this I can say but little just now. But if the capture of the tremendous stronghold of the Cumberland Mountains three months ago by Gen. MORGAN was, as I think it was, the most adroit and splendid manœuvre of the war, its successful evacuation under the difficulties that surrounded us, surpassed even that as an exhibition of military genius. Mines were exploded, rocks tumbled down, and the mountain gap blockaded so as to prevent the retreat of KIRBY SMITH's army from Kentucky in case of his defeat by the Union forces there. The sick we had to leave behind were all carefully provided for, and supplied with thirty days' provisions and plenty of medicines, under the care of a good surgeon and proper nurses.

At dark on the night he marched from Cumberland Gap. The regular pickets were called in and Lieut.-Col. G. W. GALLUP, with two hundred picked men, assumed that difficult and dangerous duty. When the mines began to explode the enemy's pickets at once advanced toward us on two roads, but were driven back with loss. Lieut.-Col. GALLUP, Capt. MCNISH and Corporal REYNOLDS, the best scout in this army, rendered great service. GALLUP set fire to the train which blew up the main magazine. On our march Capt. PATERSON, commanding a corps of mechanics and engineers, first brought up the rear of the column, blockading as we marched. Afterward, when the rebels attacked us and blockaded our front, he passed to the head of the column and cut the blockade.

The guerilla and rebel war under JOHN MORGAN, harrassed us on our way through the mountains of Kentucky. He had with him his entire brigade, represented by his men to be 5,000 strong, but probably not half that number. He reports that he killed or wounded 500 of our troops on the march; but the truth is, that our entire loss during the march, including killed, wounded and prisoners, did not amount to 80 men. His loss was much greater, as in one or two instances, our artillery raked his columns.

Our march from Cumberland Gap through Eastern Kentucky to the Ohio lasted sixteen days and nights, and was over a distance of more than 250 miles of hills and mountain and wild regions too terrible for my feeble pen to describe just now. We suffered enough, but the men all bore it heroically. During the march we sometimes threaded our way over mountain ridges so narrow that a solitary horseman could not pass the wagon train; and at other times through deep defiles, with towering perpendicular cliffs on either side, and these occupied by the enemy. Sometimes we drove him from his position by shells and sometimes by skirmishers. There were intervals in the march of sixteen or eighteen miles without water, and for three days we had to drink from stagnant pools, and could find but few of them.

The men here made graters by punching holes in their tin-plates, and thus powdered their own corn, which they gathered on the march. At every halt, day and night, you heard the "Armstrong mills," as they were called. The cannon were dragged the whole distance by oxen and mules. According to an account given us by a rebel whom we captured, a Major BRECKINRIDGE stationed himself in ambush at one point on the march, to shoot our commander with his revolver, but, when about to fire, he was ordered to desist by his men, lest his fire should reveal the whereabouts of the rebels, and they should all be captured.

On our arrival on the Ohio River, from our long, dreary and seldom paralleled march, Gen. MORGAN issued the following spirited address to his army:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
GREENUPSBURGH, Oct. 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 109.—COMRADES: At midnight on the 17th of September, with the army of STEVENSON three miles in your rear, with BRAGG on your left, MARSHALL on your right flank, and KIRBY SMITH in your front, you marched from Cumberland Gap, mid the roar of exploding mines and magazines, and lighted by the conflagration of the store-houses of the Commissary and Quartermaster. Since then you have marched two hundred and nineteen miles, overcome difficulties as great as ever obstructed the march of an army, and with your field and siege guns have reached the Ohio River.

The rapidity of your marches, in the face of an active foe, over ridges regarded impassable, and through defiles which an hundred men ought to hold against a thousand, will hereafter be regarded with astonishment and wonder. Although on the retreat, you constantly acted on the offensive, and so hotly did you press the enemy sent to retard your march, that on three successive days you surprised the hungry rebels at their supper, and fed upon the hurried meals which they had prepared.

With an effective force of less than eight thousand men, you had manœuvred against an army eighteen thousand strong, and captured Cumberland Gap without the loss of a man. By your labor you rendered it impregnable, and an enemy four times your strength dared not attack you.

When Kentucky was invaded you sent two regiments to aid in driving out the invader, and such was your confidence in your strength, that while threatened by a superior force, you sent out five expeditions, captured five hundred prisoners, and killed or wounded one hundred and seventy of your foes. At length, when it became evident that your services were needed in the field, you boldly marched from your stronghold, hurling defiance at the foe.

One and all, you are entitled to the thanks of your countrymen; and I pray you to accept the assurance of my profound gratitude. In my official report your services and your sufferings will be properly noticed.

Although you have done well, let it be your determination to do better, and always remember that discipline is the life blood of an army.

Soldiers! as a friend and brother, I hail and greet you.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

From Nassau.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE—A REPORT FROM CHARLESTON.

Nassau papers announce the arrival, on the 2d ult., of steamer *Leopard*, from Charleston, S. C., with a cargo of cotton, rice, &c., to the secesh firm of ADDERLY & CO.

The *Leopard* reports soon after leaving Charleston, firing was heard, which is supposed to have been directed towards the steamship *Hero*, as this vessel was expected to leave about the same time. Her fate is not yet known.

THE GREAT CORINTH VICTORY.

Gen. Rosecrans' Report of the Saturday's Battle

Brief Reports of Subsequent Operations.

The Rebel Army Utterly Overwhelmed.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The reported death of Gen. OGLESBY, from wounds received at Corinth, is incorrect.

The report of the National occupation of Grand Junction is not confirmed.

Our troops occupy Rienzi.

We have chased PRICE as far as Ripley, and so far as can be ascertained the chase is still kept up.

GEN. ROSECRANS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is a copy of Gen. ROSECRANS' dispatch to Gen. GRANT in relation to the battle at Corinth. The telegraph furnishes but a brief abstract of it:

CORINTH, Miss. Oct. 4.

To Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant:

Dispatch received telling me to follow up the rebels. This morning PRICE made a fierce and determined attack on our left; the contest lasted until 11 o'clock, and was very deadly to the enemy. They drove in our centre—some of them penetrated to the Corinth House. HAMILTON, who was on the main line of their attack, maintained his ground in all but one spot, and made an advance, and secured the centre, with two first-rate regiments. Col. SULLIVAN gave us time to bring our batteries into action, and saved the day on that side. VAN DORN and LOVELL made a most determined attack on the extreme right on the Chervail road. They were led to the attack through the abattis; two of their columns reached the ditch, the other two stopped not fifty paces from it; all that grape and canister could do was tried, but when it reached that point a charge was ordered, when it became a race between the Twenty-seventh Ohio and the Eleventh Missouri. This was too much for the staggered columns. Many fell down and held up their hands for mercy. They were badly beaten on both fronts. They left their dead and wounded on the field, and are in full retreat.

Our loss, though serious, especially in officers, is nothing like that of the enemy. Brig.-Gen. HACKLEMAN fell, bravely fighting at the head of his brigade yesterday, shot through the jugular vein. Colonels KIRBY SMITH, GILBERT, and MOWER, wounded, not mortally. Gen. OGLESBY, dangerously. The number killed I cannot tell. Their killed and wounded are strewn along the road for five miles out, where they had a hospital. We have between 700 and 1,000 prisoners, not counting wounded. MCPHERSON has reached here with his forces. We move at daylight in the morning.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

NOTE.—Major-Gen. HURLBUT is across the Hatchie to cut off their retreat and follow in pursuit

DISPATCHES TO THE WESTERN PRESS.

From the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 6.

The Seventh Missouri, First Kansas, and a Wisconsin regiment arrived at daybreak by railroad, and marched to the rebel lines, and cut their way through them into Corinth, just as the battle ended on Saturday.

The hardest fighting took place in the public square of Corinth. The ground is nearly covered with the dead and wounded.

The rebels are said to have lost two General officers—one much mutilated, but answering the description of BRECKINRIDGE. It is also reported that VAN DORN is killed.

Gen. ORD is wounded in the ankle, slightly.

Capt. WOOD, of the Twelfth Illinois, killed.

Col. BALDWIN, of the Sixty-seventh Illinois, and Lieut.-Col. SNYDER, of the Sixteenth Iowa, are slightly wounded.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 6.

The rebel Gen. ROGERS, of Texas, was killed by two canteens of whisky. The rebel JOSEPH JOHNSON, of Arkansas, is killed.

The surgeons estimate our wounded at over 1,000. We have nearly the same number of rebel wounded left on our hands.

Our loss in killed is estimated at three hundred. The rebel killed is estimated at eight or nine hundred.

Gen. OGLESBY is dead.

Col. OLIVER, of Illinois, is killed.

The rebels were forced to leave their baggage train yesterday.

We have over 1,500 prisoners.

There was fighting all day to-day. A dispatch from ROSECRANS to GRANT says the enemy are utterly routed, throwing baggage and everything away. We are following sharply.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

I have been able to gather but few particulars of the great fight to-day. There seems to be no doubt that PRICE is retreating toward Holly Springs, and that ROSECRANS and HURLBUT have joined their forces in pursuit of him.

There has been no more fighting to-day, and probably will be no more at present.

PRICE is utterly overwhelmed; never was a General more completely defeated.

Gen. ORD arrived here to-night, and Col. ADD. H. SANDERS, of the Sixth Iowa, both slightly wounded.

From the Missouri Republican.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

The rebels are fleeing in the direction of Holly Springs, and are now twenty miles below the Hatchie River, followed by Gen. MCPHERSON. Gen. ROSECRANS has fallen back to Chewalla, and Gen. HURLBUT to Bolivar.

Our loss in the Corinth fight is estimated at 1,000 wounded, and two hundred and fifty killed. In the Hatchie engagement, 500 killed and wounded. Rebel loss at ten to one.

We have taken from five to ten thousand prisoners—more than we can provide for.

There are at present at Corinth about fifteen hundred wounded, including the rebels, all of whom will be removed to hospitals in this region, as soon as transportation can be obtained.

Maj.-Gen. ORD and Lieut.-Col. SANDERS, of the Sixteenth Iowa, arrived this evening.

The casualties among officers are uncommonly numerous and severe.

The Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, Oct. 10.

The Joint Committee appointed to canvas the popular vote for the State officers, submitted their report this morning. The vote for Governor stands as follows: HOLBROOK, 29,543; SMALLY, 3,772. For Lieutenant-Governor—DILLINGHAM, 29,639; CHAPIN, 3,880.

Ratification Meeting at Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 10.

The Republican ratification meeting held at the capital to-night was well attended, considering the very unfavorable weather. It has been raining steadily all the afternoon and evening, which necessitated inside meetings. Patriotic speeches were made by Messrs. RAYMOND, DICKINSON and others, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested.

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH.

…ers from Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlbert to Hon. Amasa J. Parker.

NUMBER FIVE.

NEW-YORK, October 10, 1862.

DEAR SIR: A city under martial law is a sad sight at all times, and in all countries, but surely nowhere and never so sad as in America, and in the middle of the nineteenth century. It is strange, is it not, that eighty years of independence and liberty should have been required to educate us to the point of substituting the bayonet for the ballot-box, the general for the judge, and the provost-marshal for the free-press? To see this wonderful change fastened upon the capital of Virginia was to me, I confess, a peculiarly painful spectacle—for the traditions of Virginia in American history from the days of BACON to the days of HENRY, seemed to me too rich and noble a sacrifice to be offered up for the delectation of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS by the sacerdotal hands of Brig.-Gen. JOHN H. WINDER. There was once a famous Virginian, THOMAS JEFFERSON by name, who clung so earnestly to the supremacy of civil order that he protested against the proclamation of martial law as unnecessary and injurious, even at the time when England was thundering against her revolted colonies by land and sea, and the monarchy counted a larger proportion of friends in a single county of Virginia than the Union could probably command to-day in all the State, beyond the Federal lines.

But the opinions of THOMAS JEFFERSON are not the opinions of JEFFERSON DAVIS. When Lord CORNWALLIS ravaged JEFFERSON'S estates, the philosophical Governor of Virginia complained that his negroes were carried off by the British, not because they were thereby taken from Slavery, but because they were not restored to liberty. "*Had the British commander taken them to make them free, it would have been right for him to do so,*" exclaimed the consistent author of the Declaration of Independence. When the National advance sweeps Slavery backward upon the South, and the camps of the Union become cities of refuge for the slave, JEFFERSON DAVIS denounces death to the liberating invader, and the grandson of THOMAS JEFFERSON countersigns his decree.

Truly the times are changing, and Virginians, shall I say Virginians only, are strangely changing with them! Let me do the Richmond people the justice to admit that they have never been quite easy under the suspension of all their civil administration. The step was taken in the beginning of March, when darkness and disaster lowered over the Confederacy, and men acquiesced in it as a "war measure," but practical experience of the military *régime* soon begat remonstrants and opposers. On one vital point these remonstrants and opposers triumphed over the Government and they have never lost the ground they then kept. Gen. WINDER, named by President DAVIS to the command of the Department of Henrico, which includes the City of Richmond, is a Marylander, a son of that celebrated General who "took no interest" in the battle of Bladensburgh. He is a man well advanced in years, and his naturally somewhat irascible temper was not materially improved by the incessant and vexatious duties of his most repulsive office. He surrounded himself with refugees from Maryland, established a corps of detectives, almost exclusively made up of Baltimoreans, and fell bravely to work after the manner of Provost-Marshals all the world over, to regulate all the affairs of the community committed to his charge. Nothing withstood his onslaught but the Press. His first attempt to coerce the Richmond criticism of himself and his superiors was aimed at the Richmond *Whig*, a paper which having stood out for the Union till secession had become "an accomplished fact," has since made itself almost equally conspicuous for its bitterness against the North and its hostility to Mr. DAVIS. The *Whig* flung back the General's threats into his teeth; and he was content, no doubt under instruction, to make the best meal he could upon his swelling words.

With this single exception, however, all the institutions of Virginia deferred to the Confederate sword. This was not the case in other States less under the direct control of Mr. DAVIS' Government, either because less severely menaced by the National forces, or less pliant in the temper of their people. The citizens of Raleigh, N. C., for instance, peremptorily refused to allow President DAVIS to declare martial law in that city—and martial law was never proclaimed in Charleston, S. C., until during the past Spring, when Gov. PICKENS considered it his duty to make proclamation to that effect, independently of Mr. DAVIS and all Confederate authorities.

The proclamation of March, in Richmond, produced a decided effect upon the aspect of the city. When I was first released, in January, the general appearance of things in Richmond was that of exuberant bustle and prosperity. Main-street was crowded from morning till night with throngs of well-dressed people. The hotels swarmed with officers in the glittering Confederate uniform of gray and gold. Ladies from all parts of the South rustled in gay dresses brought from New-Orleans, Mobile and Charleston, or smuggled by the package across the Potomac. The shops were full of goods and full of customers. The soldiers, of whom the lax discipline which then disgraced the Confederate army allowed hundreds to straggle about the town, added more to the animation than to the charm of the scene, for although they were always, as a rule, comfortably dressed, their costumes exhibited all the stiffness of the soldier without being neat, and all the slovenliness of the bandit without being picturesque. The notion which I find almost universal at the North, that the Southern armies are clotheless and shoeless, let me here observe, I cannot but regard as a dangerous delusion. That prisoners taken by our armies, after forced marches and hard fighting, should come into camp ragged and barefooted is very natural; I certainly never saw in the city of Richmond any Confederate troops so utterly tattered and forlorn as many of our own captives brought in after the battles of the seven days. Soldiers in an action can scarcely be prevented from throwing away their garments, and army shoe-leather is rarely of a quality, even in the best regulated countries, to withstand successfully the tremendous wear and tear of such marching as Stonewall JACKSON, for example, imposes upon his column. That the South has been hard at work making and importing both cloth and shoe-leather, ever since the Spring of the current year, I know to be a fact. When the Census tells us that from 1850 to 1860, in the face of the competitions of peace, the manufacture of boots and shoes increased in Louisiana, Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, at a rate of 80.3 per cent. against a corresponding increase in New-England during the same decade of 82.8 per cent., that during the same decade Kentucky led, far in the van, the increase of American woolen manufactures; and that during the same decade Alabama stands fourth on the list of States in the ratio of increase of her cotton manufactures, Massachusetts falling behind Mississippi in development, it certainly will not be unwise for us, standing as we now do at the outset of new and undefined possibilities of conflict, to calculate upon finding our Southern enemies very much more formidably equipped with the substantials of warfare than it has suited the purpose of noisy politicians to represent them to be.

To return to Richmond in March, 1861. The theatres were open; plays like "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" were performing, very much at their ease, by actors who had no criticism to fear and did not fear it. The gaming-houses, of the higher class, as I have already observed, were in the "full tide of successful experiment." New restaurants, boldly assuming to be French, were opened and handsomely patronized. "Blind Tom" pianoforted unscientific audiences into easy raptures, and filled his owner's pockets with Confederate scrip, in spite of his "near relationship" with the gorilla and the chimpanzee. Three or four photographic saloons blazed upon Main-street, and were thronged precisely as the rooms of GURNEY and BRADY and FREDERICKS are in New-York, by fluttering companies of idlers and idlesses. I found that such things as the blockade might have been expected to cut off altogether from the market, gloves, cravats, small articles for the toilette, champagnes and clarets, could be procured without difficulty, and at rates little exceeding their average price at other times. In perambulating the city on the evening of my release, in search of a friend who then lived on Broad-street, I stumbled upon a German ball in full blast—the music whirling, the lager flowing, the turners turning, and the madchen maddening around the room, as if the world were all a *fest*, and men and women merely waltzers. These gaieties were kept up regularly until the advent of WINDER, who accomplished in a week more than the war had done in a year.

By the middle of April Richmond had begun to look tired and tawdry. The sale of liquors being arrested, the Southern Muses indignantly winged their way from a land without whisky. All the gambling-houses were closed, excepting the select few which were frequented by the higher officers of the Government. A series of scrawls in chalk upon the walls of half-a-dozen houses sufficed as the excuse for arresting a number of unpopular citizens, (among them Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS,) and for converting a deserted "negro-jail" into a political bastile.

The authorship of this "handwriting on the wall" was much debated in Richmond, but the prevalent theory among the better classes of Virginians is that some one or more of Gen. WINDER'S "Plug Ugly" detectives really did the work under directions from headquarters. The forgery in my own case of a letter for the purpose of excusing my detention, with one or two instances which I will now relate of the operation of martial law under the reign of WINDER, lead me to think that this theory is probably correct.

I was informed that when Mr. BOTTS, after suffering close confinement in "Castle Godwin" for nearly three months, was put upon his trial before a Court-martial, the only evidence of hostility to the Confederacy produced against him was a letter purporting to have been addressed by him to an officer in the Confederate service. This letter was an arrant forgery, was denounced as such both by Mr. BOTTS and by his alleged correspondent, and was rejected as such by the Court.

Again—not long after the publication of WINDER'S edict forbidding the sale of liquor, excepting by an apothecary and upon a regular medical prescription—four of the most respectable druggists in Richmond were arrested at their places of business, marched off to "Castle Godwin," and there for three or four days locked up on the charge of selling liquor upon forged prescriptions. The charge was brought against them by Capt. ALEXANDER, of Baltimore, now one of Gen. WINDER'S Assistant Marshals, but formerly second officer of RICHARD THOMAS ZARVONA, *alias* the "French lady," in the capture of the steamer *St. Nicholas*. It appeared on examination that the prescriptions in question had been forged by Capt. ALEXANDER himself for the express purpose of enabling him to seize and confiscate the "potable stock" of the apothecaries aforesaid! The injured men of medicine were finally released—Gen. WINDER, in a published order, taking great credit to himself for his "leniency" in the matter, but the only indemnity they received for their unjust suffering was the disappearance of all their liquors, which were never seen or heard of more.

With such ideas as to the administration of martial law, nothing could be more natural than for Gen. WINDER to invent the "Union Party" he could not discover. Of the people arrested by his orders, in consequence of the "treasonable handwriting," two or three were natives of substance and standing, who, after a comparatively brief detention, were released; but the majority were citizens of Northern or European birth, and of these, not a few—having neither powerful friends nor fortune—were locked up for months, and transferred, upon the threatening approach of Gen. McCLELLAN, to the prisons at Salisbury in North Carolina, where it is very possible that some of them may now be wearing their lives away in a loathsome and hopeless captivity.

The conscription act being passed not long after the proclamation of martial law, a season of military terrorism fairly set in upon Richmond. A system of passports was established, guards patrolled the city streets and the roads for a circuit of ten miles, houses were searched for "stragglers and skulkers." This state of things was intermittent. There were sometimes lapses of two or three weeks, during which people went and came very much as they pleased, and arrests were few and far between. But from the 1st of March to the 15th of August, a despotism, tempered only by newspapers and corruption, practically reigned in Richmond. All ideas of law in matters social, as in matters economical, were thrown into confusion. The depreciation of the currency was attempted to be counteracted by stringent orders fixing the prices at which certain articles of prime necessity should be sold. Desperate attempts were made to force all foreign residents into the ranks of the army, and the Consuls of England and France, who are supposed, I believe, at the North, to have been enjoying a kind of diplomatic *otium cum dignitate*, in full communion with the Confederate rulers, in point of fact led the life of a dog in an orchard over the way from a boys' boarding school. They were baited by the press, and worried by the authorities and tormented by their fellow-subjects demanding protection. Virginia by her Legislature undertook to drive all foreigners within her borders into choosing between the sacrifice of their property and interests, or the renunciation of their allegiance. Secret denunciation made the lives of the poor and friendless a burden to them. A foreign friend of mine one day in May saw a certain Judge CASKIE a notorious "seceder," stop a provost guard in the street, and pointing to two decent-looking men who were passing on the other side, request the soldiers to "carry these fellows to Major BROWN with Judge CASKIE'S compliments, and beg him to have them locked up." "Ill see him about them in a day or two," added the Judge, walking off. The men were seized, marched off and no doubt incarcerated. Whether the "Judge" ever thought of them again, or Major BROWN ever took the trouble to remind him of the matter, I consider extremely problematical.

A most curious illustration of the rapidity with which all regard for legal forms and guarantees disappears from a community subjected to the will of irresponsible military agents, was afforded by the proceedings which attended the first attempt to obstruct the River James. It will, no doubt, gratify yourself and all other loyal citizens of the Union, now to know that no attempt had been made to do this until the blowing up of the *Merrimac* was announced in Richmond. The intelligence of this disaster revived the terrors of the *Pawnee* panic of April, 1861. At any time in the intervening year, the brief reign of the *Merrimac* excepted, a Federal fleet might easily have fought its way up the river to Rockett's, and thence dictated the surrender of Richmond, but as the attempt had never been made, no serious steps had been taken to repulse it. With the news of TATNALL'S catastrophe, however, came tremendous rumor of iron-clads steaming up the royal Powhatan, and a meeting was hastily convened to decide upon the measures proper to be taken for preserving the city. No adequate public notice of this meeting having been given, and the day being dull and rainy, it was neither large nor enthusiastic. Perhaps two hundred people assembled at the City Hall. They were discussing the propriety of burning every body's property, and the sense of the meeting (few of those present having any particular property to burn) was decidedly in favor of sacrificial measures, when His Honor the Mayor, casually passing through the building, became aware of a clamor in one of its rooms, and popping in his head at the door to ascertain what was going on, was forthwith invited to come in and make one of the popular council. He complied, and mounting the platform, delivered himself of a speech which, I believe, has since gone the rounds of civilization as an outburst of municipal patriotism. I do not mean to cast any reproach on the unquestionable earnestness and devotion to what they regard as "their country," of the citizens of Richmond, when I say that the Mayor's speech on this momentous occasion was regarded by most decent people as merely an outburst of whisky. The meeting, however, not being in a critical mood, Mr. MAYO carried the house away with him. It was resolved to make a Saragossa of Richmond, without regard to the trivial fact that Virginia bricks and mortar are not exactly blocks of Spanish stone, and the Mayor was charged to act in the defence of the city. The Mayor accordingly proceeded to act, the very next day, and this was the action he took.

A certain JOHN HAGAN, commonly known in Richmond as "Hagan's John," had some time before regaled His Honor the Mayor with other municipal dignitaries at a grand banquet of whisky and bacon in the purlieus of the city, from which banquet the irreverent Press asserted that His Honor the Mayor had been brought home like the naval officers in *Peter Simple*, "drunk on a shutter." I profit by the heroic example of VICTOR HUGO, in his recent description of the battle of Waterloo, and use the directly descriptive phrase. This convivial intercourse between the Mayor and "Hagan's John" had resulted in the appointment of the latter individual to the general superintendency of all municipal preparations for the defence of Richmond. "Hagan's John" therefore was ordered by the Mayor to proceed at once to obstruct the river James, and leaving the "meats within his stall," or the hammer on his forge, (for I am not quite sure whether "Hagan's John" was a blacksmith or a butcher by vocation,) this patriot fell to with all his might. He collected a posse of shoulder-hitters, and sallied out upon the city. In the course of three or four hours he had swept the streets of every negro that could be found upon them. Egypt spoiled of her first-born, was scarce more desolate than Richmond spoiled of her servants. The remorseless "John" made no distinctions. The messenger of love and the butler on his way to market, the office boy and the doctor's man, the free negro and the slave, all were lawful prize to "Hagan's John." He drove his captives before him from all points upon the river's bank. There he seized in like manner all the vessels he could find—put his negroes on board of a couple of steamers, and towing a fleet of sloops and schooners and canal-boats, set off for the vicinity of Drury's Bluff. Arrived there, he put his impressed negroes to work filling with stones and earth the vessels he had captured, and having so filled them sank them pell-mell in the channel of the river! Forty-eight hours of "Hagan's John" brought the Confederate Government to its bearings, and compelled it to take in hand and give scientific form to the work thus promiscuously commenced.

As for the Richmond citizens, how many of them lost their dinners, how many their servants' how many their lovers, how many their sloops' and how many their lives, in consequence of this wild raid upon their servants and their ships, has never, I believe, been accurately ascertained. The whisky-dispensing friend of the Mayor rose above all accountability. That all the negroes who were then carried off returned in safety to their homes is wholly unlikely. One of the consequences of the lawlessness introduced by martial law was a revival of the practice of negro-stealing within the city limits. Under cover of the arbitrary impressments on the one hand, and of the "fugitives" on the other, negroes were continually spirited away and sold at the South.

The gradual development of the state of things I have tried now to sketch was attended, of course, by a gradual change in the appearance of the city. At the time of the destruction of the *Merrimac* it was generally understood that the Confederate Government had resolved to abandon Richmond, on military grounds, and remove to the South. The wives and families of many leading men were then sent into the interior, to Danville, Farmsville, Raleigh. Many manufactories of importance were transferred to Upper Georgia and South Carolina. The specie of the banks was carried away. Huge piles of boxes were seen about the doors of the departmental offices of State, marked for Columbia, S. C., and for Raleigh, N. C. The most important machinery of the ordnance was sent to Atlanta, in Georgia. Shops were emptied of their contents.

The vehement remonstrances of the extreme Secessionists in Richmond, and the tardy movements of the National armaments arrested the hegira of the Government, and the successful defence of Fort Darling chased away the popular panic. But Richmond never fully recovered its good looks. Before I came away in August it had passed through several spasms of recurring alarm, each slighter than its predecessor, but in the matter of defiant confidence it had gradually settled back to its original estate. The diversion of business from its streets, and the conversion of many shops and warehouses into hospitals, had, however, saddened the aspect of the public thoroughfares. Of positive distress and suffering I do not think there was a great deal. Money was abundant in proportion to its depreciation, and the Government kept the population, on the whole, very fully occupied in attending to the wants of the war. Of absolute necessaries there was no real lack—of comforts and luxuries, the supply was deficient. But unless Tennessee and Western Virginia shall be thoroughly mastered by the National arms, I see no good reason to believe that the Confederates can be starved out of their capital. As they have secured their line of retreat into central North Carolina, it is not impossible that they may think it best to evacuate Richmond on strategic grounds whenever we make a formidable and sustained demonstration in that direction. Should their commanders so decide, no opposition from Richmond will be likely now to alter their plans. The Confederate Army, the organization of which was dangerously shaken by the reconstruction which took place in May last—so dangerously shaken that for two days after the battle of the 1st of June, discipline was almost at an end in many brigades of the Army of Richmond—has been cast into a new and firmer mould by LEE and JACKSON. It is now what every army should be, a weapon in the hands of a warrior, and I presume that the future military movements of the Confederates will be very little hampered by political considerations.

I can only hope that the people of the Union will fully appreciate this fact, and meet the perils it involves, as they must be met if they are to be conjured away.

And I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. HENRY HURLBERT.

PERSONAL.

Some time ago, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, Gen. Kelley and Staff were passing through a village up in the mountains, in pursuit of the rebels, when they stopped at a house to get something to eat. As the party was quite large, and as the General was in something of a hurry, his negro servant, Wilson, together with the servant of Capt. Geo. W. Harrison, called Granville, were sent into the kitchen to help the women of the house prepare the meal. It was not long before an abundant repast was placed upon the table and all of the officers, including the General himself, helped themselves heartily. After the meal was thus discussed the General walked out to the front part of the house and observing Wilson and Granville, told them to go back in the kitchen, and get something to eat. The boys hesitated and made no reply, when the General assured them that if they were hungry there was no objection to their eating as much as they wanted. The boys then thanked him and said they had something in the wagon. An hour or so after the party got under way the General observed the two negro boys knawing ravenously at some hard crackers and flitch in the wagon. "Wilson," said the General, in a somewhat angry tone, "why didn't you and Granville get your dinners back at B.?" "Well, to tell de God's trufe, General, *it was too—dirty*." In consideration of the fact that Wilson had assisted to prepare the meal, he was not even reprimanded for his profanity.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Howard for the suppression of profane swearing in his division:

"The General commanding this division has noticed, with extreme pain, on the part of officers and men, the constant and very general use of *profane oaths*. He need not remind any thinking man of the vulgarity and meanness of the practice, nor speak of it as a positive violation of God's law, but will simply appeal to the good sense and better feelings of the members of his command, and urge them, by all they hold dear, to abstain from insulting Him whose protection they need. By command of Gen. O. O. HOWARD."

—Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, wrote to the meeting recently held in Faneuil Hall, Boston:

"We can establish our Government only through the President of the United States. Please urge upon all to demand an energetic prosecution of the war—the most implicit subordination and discipline in the army, and united coöperation among the people, who give strength or weakness to it as they banish all old prejudices, politics and party lines, and in its place stand united in defending the Government and using every means known among men for destroying its enemies. Create a better public sentiment of devotion to the cause, instead of the ruinous one of devotion to its leaders."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PETER C. REAL.

TRIAL OF MRS. MARY REAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

THIRD DAY.

The trial of this case was resumed yesterday at 11 o'clock. The attendance of spectators was larger than on either of the two previous days, and among them were many ladies. Indeed, all of the witnesses called by the defence thus far, have been ladies with whom Mrs. Real lived either before or after her marriage, and the testimony has been mainly as to the condition of her mind prior and subsequent to that event. Several of the lady friends of Mrs. Real occupied seats by her side. There are said to be a large number of witnesses subpœned for the defence, and the trial probably will not be concluded before the middle of next week. Mrs. Real's health has not been so good for the past few days, owing partly to the intense heat, and the natural excitement of her position. The mockish sympathy which is often engendered by such cases seems not to have attached itself here, while in its place is a strong and normal upholding of a wife in trouble by an audience of more than ordinary respectability and intelligence.

The witness who was under examination at the adjournment on Thursday, not being present at the opening of the Court yesterday, the defence called to the stand

Mrs. Jane Coley, sworn, who testified that she had known the prisoner since the Winter of 1860; she came to board with me in the latter part of February of that year; remained with me nearly a year; when she returned from Ireland, on the 12th day of March, 1862, she came to my house; stayed with me till the latter part of April last; she came to my house with Mr. Real, under the name of Mrs. Stewart; Real remained about an hour when he first came with her; her room was engaged by herself; Mr. Real called on her the next day, and after that called on her two or three times a week; while she was at my house I saw her frequently in grief; I observed that her trouble was on account of Mrs. Real; after he had been there she would be in great trouble; I noticed this down to the time she went to Ireland, in October, 1861; Mr. Real never came to my house after she returned from Ireland; between March and April, after she returned from Ireland, she appeared to be very unhappy; when she came down to breakfast, she would look as though she had been crying all night; I frequently went to her room and found her crying; on one occasion, when he was present, before she went to Ireland, I heard loud talking in the front parlor, I being in the back parlor with company; went into the front parlor, and asked them not to talk so loud; Mrs. Real said: "This man will drive me mad; he is my lawful husband, and he tries to deny it," he replied: "She is crazy;" she was crying at the time; she used to treat him very kindly; would comb his hair and tie his necktie, &c.; I did not see her after she left my house in April; while at my house she occupied her time in sewing when she could get work to do; her conduct was discreet and ladylike; she paid me some of the time $3 and some of the time $4 per week; Mr. Real never paid me any money for her board; I told me he had lodgings in Third-street.

Cross-Examined—I have known the prisoner as Mrs. Real since the time she told me in the parlor that she was his wife; I afterwards addressed her as Mrs. Real at my table; people who called to see her sometimes as Miss Stuart and sometimes as Mrs. Real; from the time she came there until the Fall of 1860 I called her Miss Stuart; when she told him she was his wife he did not deny it—he merely said she was crazy; I did not consider that she ought to be shut up in a mad-house from that remark; did not think anything about it; I never knew him to go to her room in my house; I saw her work her handkerchief "Mary Real" after she came back from Ireland; when she first came to my house she introduced him to me as her friend, Mr. Real; when she said she was his wife in his presence, I asked him how he could treat her so; I made no inquiry at that time about the marriage, where it occurred, or by whom; the next day I inquired of her about the marriage; she had then boarded with me possibly six months; I have never related the conversation in the parlor when she said he was her husband, but once before to-day; I had great sympathy for her, and have now; I supposed when she paid me money for her board, that she got it from him, fo she generally paid me after he had been there; when she first came, she was working for Mr. Cantrel, and then paid the board herself; she then paid me $4 per week; I believed her statement that she was married in 1858; my idea, when she first came to my house, was, that Mr. Real was a gentleman friend of hers. [Bhotohraph of Mr. Real shown to witness, who recognized it as the person who came to her house with the prisoner.]

Redirect—My sympathy for her has not biased my testimony; I have sat by her side during the trial because I thought she had no mother.

To the Judge—Mrs. Real sometimes went out with Mr. Real both in the daytime and evening.

Charlotte Dorsay recalled—Direct examination resumed: Mr. Real passed the night at my house at the time I went into her room and found him lying on the bed; she often told me that his treatment of her would drive her crazy, and if he continued it she should commit suicide; she came to my house once in Brooklyn and asked if I could give her a home, that she was going to leave Mr. Real for she could not stand it any longer; that Mr. Real was waiting upon other ladies; I had met him with other ladies in the street myself; I have known her without the means of support for two or three weeks at a time, and have trusted her for her board; in May last I saw her and considered her a maniac; she looked haggard and careworn; said that her husband went out with other ladies and spent the money which he ought to give her.

To the Judge—She was happier when he was absent; said she did not wish to see him; have seen them in a scuffle together; it did not strike me as strange that she, being his wife, did not have him arrested and compel him to support her; she was too proud spirited to do it.

Cross-examined—My husband is a manufacturer of printers rollers; he is not well enough to be a witness; I was more intimate with the prisoner than a sister; I had not seen her for a year previous to the homicide; the first I saw her after the occurrence was in the Tombs; I was married in March 1852 and went to Brooklyn the following May; have been in business in the Bowery about six weeks; when she told me in his presence that she had been married that afternoon, he did not say anything; I asked when it occurred; don't know whether I asked who married them or not; I might have remembered the name of the clergyman if I had been told, and I might not; I believe she was a Catholic; she told me that she was married by a clergyman in Second-avenue; my maiden name was Charlotte Elizabeth Lavine; she told me on the following morning that it was a secret marriage; I was away from home in Allen-street when the marriage took place; Mr. Real said she was crazy a great many times; I thought her insane myself; did not suggest to anybody that she ought to be shut up; I often told her she was crazy; I always called her "Mary;" when I introduced her it was Mrs. Real; when she was in grief she would speak of committing suicide; I advised her to leave him; I never advised her to sue him as her husband, it never occurred to me; it occurred to me that she might do it, but I never mentioned it to her; I never talked with my husband about her until after she left my house; I did not tell my husband that Mr. Real passed the night in the house on the occasion before referred to; she told me that Mr. Real refused to acknowledge her as his lawful wife; she complained that he went out with other ladies to parties and balls, "which no wife would stand," (great laughter, which was severely rebuked by the Court, who said if it was repeated the audience should walk out into the street,) the last time I saw her before the homicide she said she was going to leave him, and did not want him to know where she was; she was fond of work; and worked often late into night.

Re-direct—There was nothing that affected her mind except the ill-treatment of her husband; she was not usually of a cheerful disposition; she often spoke of committing suicide, but never spoke of doing harm to any human being except herself; she was of a forgiving disposition; I never doubted her marriage, for I never questioned her veracity.

Re-crossexamination—She was more in grief than any person I ever saw; I never suggested to her to see the clergyman that married her, and get a duplicate of the marriage certificate.

To a Juror—She told me she was married by a Protestant clergyman; the reason she kept the marriage a secret was that Mr. Real did not think such a marriage was proper or legal; they intended when they went to keeping house to get married again by a Catholic priest; she often expressed regret that she had been married secretly; she was not strenuous in her religion; she would often go with me to a Protestant Church.

To the District-Attorney—She thought a marriage by a Protestant clergyman was lawful, and believed one marriage was as good as the other.

Clarinda P. Arner, sworn: Mrs. Real first came to my house in Monroe-street, in the Spring of 1849; she remained there until the Fall of 1850; her name was then Mary Stewart; she had been at her aunt's previous to coming to me; her occupation was that of a vestmaker; she first made the acquaintance of Mr. Real at my house; Mr. Real was then boarding with me; she came back to my house in 1851, and remained there till 1855; when living with me, she was of a cheerful temper; she was then sixteen years of age; I saw her once after she was married; she called on me; Mr. Real boarded in my house only a short time; after he left, he frequently called at the house to see Miss Stewart.

Cross-examined—I don't know why she left her aunt's, when she came to live with me; I think her aunt called at my house once; her aunt is now dead; she frequently spoke of her aunt and uncle; Mr. Real was regarded as her beau while he was visiting her; he left my house to board with his brother; I heard of her marriage to Mr. Real soon after it occurred; I had heard of it before she called on me, and when I saw her I spoke to her about it; she said it was "rather private;" I told her if "she was married she was married, and there was no privacy about it;" I told her I would not keep it a secret; she said Mr. Real's disposition and hers were not alike, and that it was his wish to keep it private; she was very industrious while at my house; I considered her competent to earn her own living; her uncle and aunt lived at that time some where in Madison-street, don't know whether the name was Stewart or not; I heard that she left her aunt because she was lonely.

Mrs. Matilda Mix: Live at No. 239 West Twenty-third-street; have known Mrs. Real six years; she came to live at my boarding house in 1856, and stayed there about six months; I did not know Mr. Real at that time; she came to live with me again in August, 1858; within a week after she came to live with me the second time Mr. Real called on her; she then passed by the name of Stewart; on one occasion when she had taken poison there was something said about her marriage; this was about two months after she came there; she took poison twice while she was there; the first time she took laudanum; it did not seem to have any effect on her; on that occasion Mr. Real came there; he was sent for at her request; he asked her if she was not his wife; she said "yes;" Dr. Wycoff, of Broome-street, was called in, and remained about an hour; Mr. Real stayed, perhaps two or three hours; three or four weeks after this, she made another attempt to commit suicide; I understood that she took *bella donna*; it produced an effect upon her eyes; did not observe that she suffered from it; Mr. Real came at that time, and also a doctor, whose name I do not know; she left my house in the Fall of 1858; she paid for her board herself, so far as I know, from her own earnings; Mr. Real called on her two or three times a week while she was there; never heard him introduce her as Mrs. Real; she told me, after she had been there two or three weeks, that she had been married to Mr. Real privately.

Cross-examined—Don't remember of any gentleman calling to see her the first six months she was at my house; after she came to board with me the second time, I was present on one occasion when there were "high words" between Mr. and Mrs. Real; a Spanish gentleman, named Pierpo, boarded in the house the first time she boarded there, and the talk was in reference to him; she frequently spoke to me of Mr. Pierpo in the highest terms, and seemed to be happy in his company, and on this occasion I think she told Mr. Real that "he was not fit to be in the same room with Mr. Pierpo;" don't remember his answer; she seemed to be excited and angry when she made the remark; when I saw the bottle from which she took laudanum there was nothing in it; I believed then it was a sincere attempt at suicide, but I have since doubted it, and thought it was done to obtain sympathy; don't think I ever noticed any despondency or grief about her; on the second attempt at suicide, I was told that she had taken *bella donna*, but I did not see any of the drug; don't think any stomach-pump was used on that occasion; she came down stairs about two weeks after; the doctor who came on that occasion stayed two or three hours; did not see any symptom of the effect of the drug after he left; saw her the next day, but she did not seem to be ill; don't remember as she ever told me any particulars about the marriage.

Redirect—Have never given any statement of my evidence to the District-Attorney or any one else before to day; don't remember having told Mrs. Dorsey after Miss Stewart took laudanum that I had a sad time of it; that the poor girl had taken laudanum and lay prostrate and insensible; I arrived at the conclusion that the attempt at suicide was a sham after she left my house; don't remember the exact time when Mrs. Real compared the Spanish gentleman to Mr. Real; the Spanish gentleman left my house before Mrs. Real left; I believed Mr. and Mrs. Real were married after she told me so; I never saw any impropriety between the Spanish gentleman and the prisoner.

Re-Cross-examined—I never saw you (District-Attorney) till to-day, nor any one from your office; I was subpœnaed by the other side.

At this point the Judge adjourned the Court to 11 o'clock Monday morning, the 13th inst.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, to-day, at 3½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Fireman's March.......................Jullien.
2. Overture, La Fille du Regiment..........Donizetti.
3. Selection from the Bohemian Girl..........Balfe.
4. Spring Sounds Gallop.......................Gungl.

PART II.

1. Quickstep, "Let the Lion Awake," from Ernani..........Verdi.
2. Overture to Egmont..........Beethoven.
3. Selection from the opera of Tamra..........Herold.
4. "A-te-o-cana," quartette from "Il Puritani." Bellini.

PART III.

1. Finale to William Tell..........Rossini.
2. Ida Waltzes..........H. B. Dodworth.
3. Russian National Hymn.
4. Ball Brandon Medley..........Bradley.

The National Pot Pourri.

DONATION TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—At the Special Service for the Nation, held in Trinity Church, the sum of $300 was collected at the Offertory, which was given to the Sanitary Commission.

FRUIT-GROWERS' MEETING.—Pears and Grapes were the absorbing topics at the Fruit meeting on Thursday afternoon. The Committee to bring forward lists of pears best adapted to the vicinity of New-York, ripening in succession, and of good quality, recommended Doyenné d'Eté Beurre, Giffard, Rostiezer, Batlett, Flemish Beauty, Louisé Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, Duchesse d'Angoulemes, Beurre Diel, Urbaniste, Beurre Rosc, Belle Lucrative, Vicar of Winkfield, Beurre Clairgeau, Lawrence, and Winter Nelis, ripening from July 20 to the 1st of December. An interesting report was also received from Mr. FULLER, who was sent to the Adirondack Mountains to examine the Adirondack grape vine. He pronounces it a seedling of the Isabella, nearly one month earlier than its parent, and of good promise.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Commission was held on Thursday afternoon, President DRAPER in the chair. After the auditing of the usual bills and requisitions, the Committee of the Whole reported, which report was approved of. From the 26th ult. to 9th inst., 664 persons have been transferred to the Workhouse, of these 146 were males and 519 females. The Superintendent of Out-door Poor re-

THE NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER BOOK SOCIETY, adjourned their called meeting at Calvery Church last evening. The adjournment was announced by Rev. Dr. PRICE, of this City, who stated that on account of the inclemency of the weather, it would better suit the purposes of their action in behalf of the Society above mentioned, to delay it until early next week. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, of New-York, Bishops, BURGESS of Maine, KEMPER of Wisconsin, WHIPPLE of Minnesota, and HAWKS of Missouri, were present. A number of reverend gentlemen of our own City were to be seen among the congregation, and we are not disappointed at the array of empty pews. There were Dr. MORGAN, Dr. JOHNSON, Rev. Mr. DUFFEY, and others. The meeting dispersed without any service whatever. It is anticipated that clearer skies will induce a more liberal attendance next Tuesday evening at the same hour.
ported that the sum of $759 25 had been found on JOSEPH CLARK, an aged man, found wandering in the street. His friends in Indiana were notified. The Wardens of the Penitentiary reported the death of S. P. JONES, of Company F, Seventy-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, at the Island Hospital.

THE HOMICIDE AT THE BOWERY THEATRE.—Coroner NAUMAN held an inquest at the New-York Hospital, yesterday afternoon, upon the body of GEORGE A. DOHERTY, the soldier who was fatally stabbed on Tuesday night last, at the Old Bowery Theatre, by JOHN CRAWFORD, a member of Duryee's Zouaves. Nothing different from what has already been published in the TIMES, was brought to light upon the inquest. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death by a stab received at the hands of CRAWFORD, the prisoner. In answer to the usual questions by the Coroner, the accused stated that he was 21 years of age, a native of New-York, and resided at No. 58 Adams-street, Brooklyn. He said he stabbed DOHERTY, but it was strictly in self-defence. The Coroner committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIRE IN LIBERTY-STREET—TOTAL LOSS ABOUT $15,000.—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the premises No. 115 Liberty-street, occupied by several parties. The goods of H. M. PATTEN, wool and shoddy dealer, were damaged to the amount of $6,000. He is insured for $3,000 in City companies. A portion of the first floor was occupied by G. H. BACON, liquor dealer. His loss is about $2,500, and is fully insured. D. P. FAIRCHILD, commission merchant, also occupied a portion of the first floor. His loss amounted to about $1,000. Mr. HADDEN, who occupied the second floor, was considerably damaged, but to what amount could not be ascertained. S. KAHN occupied the third and fourth floors as a hoop-skirt manufactory. His loss is said to be about $2,000, upon which there is no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown at present. Fire Marshal BAKER is investigating the case.

PRESENTATION.—The citizens of the First Ward, through a Committee, consisting of Mr. CHAS. MCKAY, Alderman HENRY SMITH, and several others, on Thursday evening, presented a handsome sword to Capt. JOHN HALPIN, of the Second Regiment Corcoran Legion.

COL. COGSWELL.—Col. MILTON COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, who was captured at Ball's Bluff, kept imprisoned six months, and only recently exchanged, left the City, on Thursday, to reënter into active service. His admirers here have preppared a petition to make him a Brigadier, which is signed by all the City and State magnates of all parties.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, of Queens County, was yesterday nominated by acclamation for Congress by the Congressional Convention of the First District, including the Counties of Queens, Richmond and Suffolk. JOHN W. DE MOTT, Republican, received the Union nomination for member of Assembly in the Second District of Queens. Hon. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, War Democrat, formerly Democratic member of Assembly from Queens County, received the unanimous nomination for District-Attorney.

A SECOND HAWKINS' ZOUAVES CONTEMPLATED.—Rev. T. W. CONWAY, for eighteen months the Chaplain of the popular regiment known as "Hawkins' Zouaves," has been recommended to Gov. MORGAN by the Colonel and all the officers of the old regiment, for a position as a field officer, while at the same time they have warmly commended his faithfulness as Chaplain. In accordance with these recommendations, Mr. CONWAY came to New-York and finding the idea of a second "Hawkins' Zouaves" a popular one, he has thrown his energies into its organization. The Colonel named for the new enterprize is Capt. JAMES R. WHITING, Jr., of the old regiment, a son of Judge WHITING, of this City. Mr. CONWAY prefers a subordinate position, and will go out as a field officer under Col. WHITING. Any applications respecting this new and popular corps can be addressed to Mr. CONWAY, No. 742 Broadway, New-York.

MORE PAY OR NO WORK.—This is the platform of HACKLEY'S sweepers in the Fifth, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, made known on Wednesday. On Thursday these men were joined in their strike by the sweepers of the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Wards. The joint forces kept the ash-carts from doing duty. Superintendent KENNEDY has promised that the police, HACKLEY and a new gang of men, *shall* triumph over the dirt and the strikers. The latter are headed by a liquor-dealer in the Fifth Ward, who also hires out dirt-carts. Some of the men were incited to appear at the City Hall yesterday morning, and give vent to their dissatisfaction in execrations of the Aldermen who voted for the Hackley contract, which, the sweepers believe, is not the greatest municipal blessing of the day, as it secures them only $1 25 per diem for their labor. They demand the old Corporation rate of $1 50 per day.

ASSESSMENT ARREARS' SALE.—This sale, which we pre-noticed a few days ago, began at the City Hall Thursday noon. About twenty-five claims were sold, when the sale was adjourned till noon to-day. The attendance and bidding were unexpectedly good. The bids are started at 1,000 years, and when no less length of time is offered, the claim is taken by the City. This has heretofore been the practice at like sales, and to this time it has always turned out that the owners came forward, paid up, and secured their property within the redemption term—two years. Fourteen per cent. per annum on the arrears is the extra charge on redemption; twelve per cent. is the interest rate on arrears when the property is saved from going under the hammer.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner NAUMANN help an inquest on Thursday upon the body of an aged woman, whose name is unknown, found floating in the water off the Battery, near Castle Garden. The woman was poorly dressed, and her body had evidently been in the water but a few hours. It is said that she had a son, who does business in Cliff-street. ....At an early hour Thursday morning the body of a soldier was found in the North River, at the foot of Eighty-eighth-street. An investigation revealed the fact that the deceased's name was ADAM LEUTZ, a member of Company C, Sixth Senatorial Regiment, Col. MAYER. On Saturday last four soldiers went to the river to bathe, and two of them were accidentally drowned. The body of the other has not been recovered.

MONTHLY REPORT OF CITY DISPENSARIES.—During the month of September the number of persons treated gratuitously at the various dispensaries in this City was 11,055. Of these 1,147 were visited at their places of residence; 9,908 were treated at the dispensaries, and 688 were vaccinated. The number of prescriptions dispensed, also free of charge, was 21,964.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Oct. 10, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—

I hereby nominate James A. Briggs, Esq., for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Dayton moved that the nomination of James A. Briggs, for Street Commissioner, be confirmed.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Dayton, Allen—4.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Alderman Smith moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Hall, Brady, Mitchell, Dayton, Ottiwell—6.

Negative—Alderman Walsh, The President, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—9.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Petition of E. L. Morris to be relieved from an erroneous assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition of property owners in Twenty-ninth-street near Third-avenue, to have vacant lots fenced.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, that the election poll of the Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, be held at number hundred and sixty-six Suffolk-street, in place of number one hundred and sixty-four Suffolk-street.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John Taylor and Sons to lay a nine-inch drain to connect with the sewer in front of their premises, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the poll of the Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, be held at number two hundred and seven East Thirteenth-street, in lieu of the former place in said district, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is granted to James Brooks, to lay a six-inch pipe or drain from his premises number two hundred and nineteen Tenth-avenue, through Tenth-avenue to and connect with the sewer in Twenty-fourth-street, the same to be done at his expense and under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers, on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—The President, Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Froment—6.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Ninth Election District poll of the Eleventh Ward be changed from number forty-four Avenue C to number forty Avenue C.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed, to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Lockwood, Brothers and Underhill, for the sum of one hundred dollars, for the transportation in August last from New-Orleans to this City, of the remains of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Williams, accompanied by two of his former servants.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the east side of Lexington-avenue between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and also on the north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the President—

An ordinance amending an ordinance for the paving of Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first streets, by making the same read that under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, "Second-avenue, from Forty-Eighth to Sixty-first-streets (excepting that portion of the carriage-way lying between the tracks of the Second-avenue railroad) be paved with trap-block pavement, one half of the expense thereof to be borne by the City, and that all former ordinances conflicting herewith be, and they are hereby repealed."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the provisions of the ordinance for the payment of a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer from the City of New-York be, and the same are hereby extended so as to include all enlistments up to the time when the draft shall commence, provided, however, that all bounties shall cease from and after the expenditure of the amount appropriated by said ordinance.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, The colors of the Sixty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, under the command of Col. Joseph Pinckney, were torn nearly to tatters, while the said regiment was engaged in the battle of Antietam; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be, and they are hereby authorized to procure a new regimental flag for the Sixty-sixth Regiment, and present the same to their command on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting statement of disbursements to families of volunteers from the City of New-York for the fortnight ending Saturday, October four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to recommit to the Committee on Roads the report of that Committee recommending an amendment of resolution adopted by Board of Councilmen, relative to changing the grade of Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-fifth to Ninety-fifth-street.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Spring-street, between Mott and Elizabeth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the house of Hook and Ladder Company number Seven, repaired and painted throughout, and a new set of front doors placed therein, and the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be done by contract, and that no Inspector be appointed.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, at the expense of the property owners benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting a resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare specifications, and advertise for proposals for painting with two coats of paint the outside brick and wood work of Essex Market.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have two gas lamps placed at the Fifty-second-street entrance to Church, southwest corner of said street and Lexington-avenue, immediately.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Fourth Election District poll of the Seventh Ward be held at number one hundred and eighty-six Cherry-street.

Alderman Hall moved to lay the same on the table.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Hall, Dayton, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—6.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Farley—8.

The resolution was then concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Hall, Dayton, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—6.

Resolution, that the poll of the Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward be removed from number fifty-one Cherry-street to number sixty-one Cherry-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the polling place for the Second District, Fourth Ward, be held at number five Duane street, in lieu of number two hundred and sixty-three William-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Morton-street, from Bleecker-street to Bedford-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses incurred in reception of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran and Captain John Downey, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the parties whose bills are hereby submitted, and charge the same to its appropriate account; said bills to be indorsed "correct" by a majority of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Carr, for the sum of forty-eight dollars, the same being for services as keeper of Stuyvesant Park, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was laid over.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Alderman Boole called up the special order of business, being a report of the Committee on Finance in favor of adopting "An ordinance to provide relief for the families of volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union."

[Alderman Smith was here called to the chair.]

Alderman Walsh moved to take the ordinance up, and consider the same by sections.

Which was carried.

Section one having been read, was adopted.

Section two having been read,

Alderman Dayton moved that sections two and three be considered together.

Which was carried.

Sections two and three having been read together.

Alderman Walsh moved to amend section three by inserting after the words, "hereby authorized," the words, "and directed forthwith."

Alderman Jeremiah moved further to amend section three by inserting after the words "City of New-York," the words, "from time to time, or so much thereof as may be necessary;" also, by inserting after the words, "Volunteer family aid bonds, number four," the words, "for the purpose of redeeming the bonds herein provided for."

Which was subsequently withdrawn.

And the motion of Alderman Walsh to amend section three, as above, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Froment—5.

Alderman Boole moved to further amend section three, the second paragraph, by adding thereto, after the words "payment demanded," the following, viz.:

"All such certificates paid over to such Assistant Treasurer shall, when presented for payment, be paid out of the said five hundred thousand dollars authorized to be borrowed by the Comptroller as aforesaid."

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the ordinance be further amended by striking therefrom, in return the word "weekly" after the words "payments shall be made" and writing in lieu thereof the word "semi-monthly."

Which was carried.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, and nine were adopted without additional amendment.

Alderman Walsh moved a reconsideration of the vote by which section seven was adopted.

Which was carried.

The question recurring on the amendment to strike out the word "weekly" after the words "payments shall be made," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "semi-monthly."

The same was carried.

And the section as amended was again adopted.

Section ten having been read,

Alderman Walsh moved to amend the same by adding after the words "widowed mothers" the words "aged and infirm fathers."

Which was carried.

Alderman Dayton moved to still further amend section number ten, by substituting for the first paragraph the following:

"The only parties entitled to participate in the distribution of the moneys appropriated by this ordinance, are the wives, children, widowed mothers, aged and infirm fathers, and unmarried sisters, of such soldiers, as were supported by them prior to their enlistment, provided that in cases of mothers, fathers and sisters, such parties must be the heads of the families of such soldiers."

Alderman Mitchell moved as a substitute for the pending amendments, to add to Section number ten, after the words, "The only parties entitled to participate in the distribution of the moneys appropriated by this ordinance," the words following, viz., "Are those who have been dependent upon the soldier previous to his enlistment," and striking from the tenth section of the ordinance, as reported, the words following, viz.: "Are the wives, children and widowed mothers of such soldiers, as were supported by them prior to their enlistment."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Farley—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, the President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—11.

The question recurring on the amendment proposed by Alderman Dayton, to amend the section so as to include "unmarried sisters" in the benefits of the ordinance.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Allen—9.

Negative—Alderman Hall, Brady, Jeremiah, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—7.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Hall, Chipp, Dayton—4.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the vote taken on the amendment of Alderman Walsh, to include "aged and infirm fathers" within the benefits of the ordinance, be reconsidered.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Brady, Mitchell, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Froment, Farley—11.

Alderman Walsh moved that Section number ten as amended be adopted.

Which was carried.

Sections numbers eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen were adopted without amendment.

Section number sixteen having been read,

Alderman Mitchell moved to strike out at the end of the section the words following, viz.: "And the interpreters $36 per month."

Which was carried.

And the section as amended was adopted.

Alderman Farley moved that in the ordinance as reported that the following be inserted as Section number seventeen.

Section Seventeen. The Comptroller shall require the engraver who shall engrave the said certificates at the time of delivering to him any of such certificates, to file with the Clerk of the County Court a statement in writing supported by affidavit, specifying the aggregate amount of such certificates so delivered, and the Comptroller shall make quarterly reports to the County Clerk of the whole amount of such certificates received by him, and the aggregate amount furnished to the Chamberlain of the City.

Alderman Dayton moved to strike from such section the word "affidavit" wherever it occurs.

Which was lost.

And Section number seventeen, as above, was adopted.

Alderman Farley moved that the seventeenth Section in the original ordinance be amended to be the eighteenth Section.

Which was carried.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend Section number three, by striking therefrom the first paragraph, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz.:

"The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may from time to time be necessary for the redemption of the certificates of indebtedness, the issue of which is hereinafter provided for, and to issue the bonds of the Corporation thereof, which shall be designated and known as "The Volunteer Family Aid Bonds Number Four."

The Chair decided that no amendment would be in order until the vote by which the ordinance had been previously adopted should be reconsidered.

Alderman Jeremiah moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Section number three was adopted.

Which was lost.

Alderman Boole moved that the ordinance, as amended, be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—14.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton and Froment—2.

Alderman Boole moved that the amendment just passed, as amended, be published in all papers employed by the Corporation.

Which was carried.

The ordinance, as amended and passed by the Board, is as follows:

AN ORDINANCE

To provide relief for the families of volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

Section one. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City who are now serving, or who may hereafter volunteer, or be ordered to serve, in the army of the United States, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union;

Section Two. The Comptroller, who shall be the Treasurer of the fund, shall have power to appoint one Assistant Treasurer for each Senatorial District of the city, which assistants shall disburse the certificates hereinafter mentioned to those persons entitled to relief under the provisions of this ordinance, residing in the several wards composing such Senatorial Districts. The compensation of Assistant Treasurers shall not exceed seventy-five dollars per month, each, which, with the expense of supplying the said certificates, the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated.

Section Three. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed forthwith to borrow, on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and to issue bonds of the Corporation therefor, which shall be designated and known as the "Volunteer Family Aid Bonds Number Four." The Comptroller shall draw his warrant in favor of the various Assistant Treasurers for the amounts, payable semi-monthly to persons entitled to relief, as aforesaid, upon the Chamberlain of the city, which warrants the said Chamberlain will pay in certificates of indebtedness of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city, which certificates shall be furnished in amount sufficient to meet the provisions of this ordinance, to the said Chamberlain, by the said Comptroller, in denominations of five, ten twenty-five and seventy-five cents each. Such certificates shall bear the name of the Mayor, Comptroller and Chamberlain, who are hereby severally authorized and directed to affix the same, by means of engravure or otherwise, thereto. The Chamberlain is hereby authorized to pay the whole or any portion of any warrants drawn upon him in such certificates, when the holder of such warrant desires payment therein.

The City Chamberlain is hereby also directed to exchange such certificates for current funds, which funds shall be kept on deposit by him to redeem such certificate when returned and payment demanded. All such certificates paid over to such Assistant Treasurers, shall, when presented for payment, be paid out of the said $500,000 authorized to be borrowed by the Comptroller as aforesaid.

Such certificates shall be payable in current funds on demand, in sums of not less than five dollars, and shall be of such form and shape as may be arranged by the Comptroller and Chamberlain.

Section Four. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and shall be due and payable within three years from their respective dates thereof.

Section Five. For the payment of the principal of said Bonds, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and, also, all sums which may hereafter be received from the United States, or from the State of New-York, for the purpose of reimbursing the City for the moneys distributed in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged; and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same, from time to time, at or before their maturity.

Section Six. The Assistant Treasurers shall pay over the certificates placed in their hands for that purpose, only to persons presenting orders signed by a majority of the members of the Committee acting for the ward in their respective districts. Said Committees shall consist of four members each, including the Aldermen and Councilmen as acting for the several wards, together with a citizen or citizens to be appointed by the Aldermen and Councilmen, which citizens must be residents of the wards for which they are to act, except that, for the purpose of this ordinance, the Second and Third Wards shall be deemed and treated as belonging to and forming a part of the First Ward.

Section Seven. The monthly allowance to the head of each family shall not exceed six dollars; for each child of the soldier under fourteen years of age, two dollars, provided that not more than twelve dollars per month be paid to any one family. Payments shall be made semi-monthly; and, for the purpose intended by this section, four weeks shall constitute a month. The oldest child of the soldier shall be considered the head of the family, in case the wife is not living.

Section Eight. No order for relief shall be given to any person who is not, at the time of making application, a resident of the City, and who was not a resident at the date of the enlistment of the soldier on whose behalf the application for relief is made, and for at least three months before the adoption of this ordinance. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually doing duty in camp or garrison; excepting that the families of those who are sick or wounded, or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received, or disease contracted, while in the service of the Government, shall be entitled to the same allowance as they would if the soldier were in actual service.

Section Nine. All persons applying for relief shall be required to produce a certificate from the Colonel or Lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, or the officer commanding the corps to which the soldier belongs, that he is a member of the regiment or corps; and the Ward Committee shall indorse, on the back of the certificate or other evidence of enlistment, the date, name of applicant, relation to soldier, and the monthly allowance; which indorsement must be signed by a member of the Committee. No payments shall be made to, or on behalf of, the families of commissioned officers or soldiers who have deserted.

Section Ten. The only parties entitled to participate in the distribution of the moneys appropriated by this ordinance, are the wives, children, and widowed mothers, and aged and infirm fathers of such soldiers as were supported by them prior to their enlistment. But nothing contained herein shall be understood to authorize the giving aid from the fund hereby created to those able to support themselves without it.

Section Eleven. Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to employ a visitor, who must be a resident of the ward for which he is appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit all applicants at their residences, and to ascertain, by careful investigation, the truth of the allegations made by such applicant; and no order of relief shall be paid by either of the Assistant Treasurers, unless the visitor for the ward in which he (the applicant) resides shall certify the same to be correct. Whenever the applications in any ward shall have reached six hundred, the Committee may employ an Assistant Visitor, but said assistant shall not be paid for a longer time than one month. It shall be the further duty of the visitors to attend the meetings of and perform such clerical duties as may be prescribed by the Ward Committees, and also to attend at the distributing office of their Senatorial District on the days assigned for paying applicants from their respective Wards. The compensation of the visitors shall not exceed one dollar and fifty cents per day, each.

Section Twelve. Each Ward Committee may expend for rent, gas, and other necessaries, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars per month, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated, on bills certified to be correct by a majority of the Committee.

Section Thirteen. Each Assistant Treasurer shall render to the Comptroller, on the first day of each month, a detailed statement of his disbursements during the preceding month, and the Comptroller shall transmit the same to each branch of the Common Council.

Section Fourteen. In case the Assistant Treasurer shall discover that the party to whom any ticket or order for relief has been given is not entitled by this ordinance to the allowance named thereon, he shall withhold further payment, and immediately notify the Ward Committee by which it was issued of the fact, and the reasons therefor. If no payment has been made on the ticket, he shall at once return it to the Committee. Every person who shall willfully make, or cause to be made, any false statement or representations for the purpose of obtaining a larger sum than that to which they are entitled under this ordinance, shall thereby be deemed to have forfeited all claims to participate in its benefits.

Section Fifteen. Payment in such certificates shall be made directly to the party in whose favor the ticket is given; but if, by sickness, or other unavoidable circumstances, such person is unable to make personal application, the Assistant Treasurer shall require satisfactory authority for making payment to his or her representative. In no case, shall payment be made for more than one ticket to the same person. If, in the opinion of the Ward Committee, it is advisable, in consequence of intemperate habits, or from other causes on the part of the person making application, to pay the amount in groceries or other necessaries, instead of money, then an order to that effect on the Assistant Treasurer, signed by a majority of the Ward Committee, shall be paid to some parties authorized by the Committee to receive it.

Section Sixteen. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to procure, fit up, and keep in order a suitable room for the accommodation of each of the Assistant-Treasurers and the applicants in their respective districts, and also to employ two clerks and one interpreter for each district. The compensation of the clerks shall not exceed an aggregate of sixty dollars per month each, and the interpreters thirty-six dollars per month each.

Section Seventeen. The Comptroller shall require the engraver, who shall engrave the said certificates, at the time of delivery to him of any such certificates, to file with the Clerk of the Common Council a statement in writing, supported by affidavit, specifying the aggregate amount of such certificates so delivered, and the Comptroller shall make quarterly reports to the Common Council of the whole amount of said certificates received by him, and the aggregate amount furnished to the Chamberlain of the City.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Monday the 13th inst. at 1 o'clock.

Aldermen Walsh, moved to amend by inserting Saturday the 11th inst. at 10 o'clock.

Which was lost on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Boole, Farley—7.

Negative—Alderman Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—8.

The motion of Alderman Boole, was then put and carried, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Negative—Alderman Reed—1.

Alderman Walsh, moved that papers laid over be taken up and considered.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Fire Commissioners be directed to advertise for proposals for constructing a house for Hook and Ladder Company Number Eighteen, on the lot number one hundred and forty-five Elizabeth-street, lately purchased by the City, similar to the house of Hook and Ladder Company number Fourteen, except being fifteen feet deeper.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Mitchel, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that vacant lots numbers one thousand three hundred and fifty-two and one thousand three hundred and fifty-four Broadway, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution to build a basin and culvert on the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Aldermen Ottiwell moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from consideration of a report from Board of Councilmen to donate two thousand dollars to the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the Chairman pro tem announced that the Board stood adjourned, until Monday next, October thirteenth instant, at ten o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

The Trial of Haynes—A Scene in Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 10, 1862.

Before Judge Shipman.

The position in which the trial of Haynes, the mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, was placed, attracted quite an audience in Court this morning. After the Jury were called, the Juge discharged them till Monday morning, because, as he said, if the case were to go on now it would not be finished before Sunday, and if the Jury were kept together during the trial, as they might be, it would be a great inconvenience to them.

The Judge then asked Mr. Joachimsen, who was present, if he had seen Mr. Smith.

Mr. Joachimsen said he had not; that Mr. Smith went out of town after the adjournment of Court yesterday; but he had seen Mr. McKeon who had said to him that abandoning the case was the furthest thing from his thought, but he could not go on without the assistance of other counsel, and would go on with the case as soon as Mr. Brady could attend to it.

The Judge asked if he knew when Mr. Smith would be back, to which Mr. Joachimsen answered that he did not, but expected him every moment.

Just at this moment Mr. Smith and Mr. Brady came into Court, and the Judge asked Mr. Smith if he had made arrangements to defend the prisoner.

Mr. Smith said he had not because he understood the counsel who had been retained to defend him were ready to go on.

The Judge asked Haynes if he had made arrangements about counsel. Haynes answered, "Yes, Your Honor, both my counsel are in Court and ready to go on with the case."

The Judge said:—"I will assign Mr. Smith and Mr. Joachimsen as your counsel, and set down the case for Monday. Any other arrangement you must make yourself. I see Mr. Brady in Court, and I suppose he is one of your counsel and will assist in the trial."

Haynes said he never supposed that Mr. McKeon would abandon his case. Judge Shipman said he could not discuss Mr. McKeon's connection with the matter now.

Mr. McKeon, who had been present all the time, said he had had no intention of abandoning the case; he had wished to have Mr. Brady's assistance in the case, and had asked for an adjournment on account of his absence; he had spoken also of the absence of witnesses, but if he had made the application on that ground he should have been met by the offer of the District-Attorney to read their testimony as already taken; and when the case was put down for yesterday, he stated that he could not attend, and if the District-Attorney went on on that day he must take the responsibility of acting as counsel for the prisoner as well as for the United States; he told the District-Attorney that he should not be here and the District-Attorney said he should try the man any way; the case was put over till yesterday, and he was not here, and all could see whether he or the District-Attorney had kept their word best; he had no idea of abandoning the case. Was he a man to abandon a client? But he saw in the base indications on the part of the District-Attorney, to carry out his threat expressed in a letter months ago, to hang this man any way; and for this he had exposed himself to the rebuke of the Court, and had been whipped like a dog in Court, but he was ready to go on with the case, and did not wish to be deprived of it, but if the man was to be hung any way, let the District-Attorney prepare the scaffold.

Judge Shipman said he must say that counsel could not be allowed to get up here and use violent language in reference to the Court. What the counsel meant by what he said about being whipped like a dog he did not know, but counsel must be governed by the rules of propriety and not by their excited feelings.

Mr. McKeon interrupted with the words, "I desire to say." * * * * *

Judge Shipman proceeded: Counsel will not be allowed to interrupt the Court. The counsel has once interrupted the Court, and pursued his speech without reference to what the Court had to say. The Court has said nothing whatever about depriving the counsel of the right of appearing in the case. The Court does not wish now to remark on the course of counsel, but desires to correct one statement made by the counsel—the District-Attorney said nothing about trying the case yesterday, but the Court set the case for that day of its own motion.

The District Attorney then said that Mr. McKeon was entirely mistaken in what he said about the letter he had written, and what he had done in the case.

Mr. McKeon said that as to what he had said about the proceedings in Court yesterday, he had taken it from the reports in the papers.

Judge Shipman said it was inexcusable for gentlemen to bring paragraphs from the newspapers, and come here and get excited over language which they thought had been used. The Court had carefully guarded its remarks in the matter, and there was no foundation for the counsel's excitement.

Mr. McKeon said if the Court had not used such language as he supposed, he was sorry for what he had said.

Judge Shipman said it would have been better for the counsel, if he wanted to know what the Court said, to have been present in Court at the time.

Mr. Joachimsen inquired if the Court would not, under the circumstances, allow the case to be conducted by the counsel who had been engaged in it.

The Judge said it would of course be better for the prisoner that the case should be taken care of by the same counsel as before; the Court would not attempt to govern counsel as to that; the Court desired no controversy in the present state of the case, and had discharged the jury, that their minds might be free from any disturbance in the matter. The Court had assigned Mr. Smith and Mr. Joachimsen as the prisoner's counsel, but stated at the time that any other arrangements, which were made by counsel, the Court would not interfere with.

Mr. Brady said he had been absent, and had known nothing of the matter except that, since he came into court, he had been shown a report of the affair in the *Tribune*. He was ready to take care of the case, since the prisoner desired it, although he had entire confidence in the gentlemen whom the Court had assigned.

The District-Attorney said he thought it but right to say that there were thirteen witnesses in the case who were in confinement, another who was here at great inconvenience to the Navy Department, and another from Maine, at great inconvenience to himself, and the day for which the trial was fixed had been selected by the prisoner's counsel himself.

Judge Shipman said that at the proper time the Court might express its opinion upon the course which had been pursued in the case, but would not now. The Court had assigned the two counsel, in order that the case might go on on Monday without fail. Any arrangement that might be made by counsel would be satisfactory to the Court.

The Court then adjourned.

Interesting Foreclosure Suit—Actual Amount Due on Mortgage Only Collectable.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

Jonathan W. Freeman vs. Thomas Auld et al.—This was an action to foreclose a mortgage purporting to be given to secure the Home Insurance Company for $4,000. The plaintiff claims the right to foreclose as assignee. On the trial it appeared, that at the time of executing the instrument, only $2,000 were advanced upon it, with an additional agreement that the other $2,000 should be advanced upon it when a house, then in process of erection on the mortgaged premises, should be completed to the satisfaction of the mortgagee. But it also appeared that no such additional sum had been advanced by the mortgagee. But the plaintiff insisted that the mortgagors subsequently conveyed the mortgaged premises to one Buckley, subject to this mortgage of $4,000, which Buckley assumed to pay as part of the consideration of purchase; that Buckley sold to one Coyle under similar circumstances and a similar agreement, and that Coyle sold to defendant Auld, under similar circumstances, and an agreement of the same import, and that as the plaintiff had paid the mortgagors $2,000, and had credited his purchaser $2,000 more on the purchase money, he was entitled to collect $4,000. The General Term declare that this claim has no foundation in law, and that the plaintiff can collect only the sum due on the mortgage. The judgment of the Special Term, which was for the plaintiff for $4,000, should be reversed, and a new trial ordered, unless the plaintiff shall elect to modify the judgment so that it shall be for the recovery of $2,000 and interest, and that defendant have costs of this action.

Affairs of St. Denis Hotel—Injunction to Restrain Foreclosure of Mortgage.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

James Mariner vs. Denis Julien and Thomas E. Stewart.—This was a motion to vacate an injunction against the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage on the furniture of the St. Denis Hotel, mentioned in the Times.

In December, 1861, the defendant Stewart, conferred a judgment, as appears, to one Jane M. Sounds, for $9,005, and after supplimentary proceedings duly had, the plaintiff was appointed receiver of the property of Stewart. The receiver then applied for an order enjoining the defendants from foreclosing a certain chattel mortgage, given by Stewart to Denis Julien, securing the sum of $52,000, and to set the same aside as fraudulent, in that a trust is therein created for the use of the mortgagee in violation of law. It appears that one Peter De Give purchased of Dennis Julien all the furniture, wines, liquors, &c., of the St. Denis Hotel, and gave a mortgage for the purchase money for $52,000. The defendant Stuart bought out De Give, and assumed the payment of De Give's mortgage to Julien, by an instrument in which he agreed that the mortgagee should keep possession of all the goods, furniture, &c.; and "if any of the property, goods and chattels, or furniture of said hotel shall be removed, and new and other furniture substituted in its place, the goods substituted shall be considered as in lieu of the old as under this mortgage." The mortgage was to run for ten years, and interest not being paid, Julien began a foreclosure suit, which the plaintiff seeks to restrain him from prosecuting, relying on the cases in 4 Comstock, 58, and 5 Selden, 216.

Justice Bosworth decides that the injunction against the foreclosure must be continued, and a receiver appointed. Order will be settled on two days notice by either party to the other.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiff, H. D. Van Anden for defendant.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following wills have been admitted to probate;—Henry Martins, Hannah Deward, Alphoso E. Shaeffer, and Jeannette Riker.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Petition of Mary A. Milbank vs. Charles A. Milbank.—Reference ordered, to report on facts stated in petition.

Cruishank vs. Cushman.—Motion granted, with costs.

Gurenewale vs. Bartel.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Higgins vs. Rossiu and others.—Motion granted—costs to abide event.

Buckingham vs. Andrews.—Motion granted, on payment of $9 20 costs, and cause to be set down for last Wednesday.

Haggerty et al. vs. Crawford and others.—Motion granted, on payment of $10, costs of motion.

Sanvau vs. Spelman et al.—Motion denied.

Before Justice Barnard.

Miller vs. Matthews.—Venue changed to the Couaty of Dutchess—costs to abide event of actions.

Fox vs. Burrows.—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Bosworth.

In re. Human Rothschild.—Order of arrest discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 10, 1862.

$500 U. S. 6s,'81,Cou.	104⅜	50 Canton Company	16¾
3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s Cou.	102½	8 Del. & H. Canal Co.	108
20,000 U. S. 5s, '74,Cou.	92	120 Penn. Coal Co.	106
1,200 Trea. 7 3-10 ₱ ct.		150 Pac. Mail St. Co.	122
Notes.....Small	105⅛	1000 do	121
21,500 do	105¼	250 N. Y. Central R.	103
30,000 U. S. Dem. Notes	123⅜	150 do	102¾
1,000 City 6s, '76	107	50 do s10	102⅞
2,000 Ill. Cou. Bs, '62	100	50 do s30	102¾
25,500 Ill. War Loan	104	300 do s3	103
2,000 Mich. State 6s	101½	100 do	103⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	56	800 Erie Railway	54
5,000 do	54⅛	500 do	54⅛
5,000 do	54	100 do b10	54⅜
10,000 do	53½	1100 do	54¼
15,000 Va. State 6s	61	100 do b30	54½
25,000 do	60	200 Erie Railway..Pref.	80
10,000 do	59½	625 do	80¼
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	51½	50 do	80⅜
10,000 do	50½	50 Hud. Riv. R.	67
61,000 do	50	50 do	66½
3,000 Mo. 6s. Iss. to H. &		725 do	66
St. J	71	50 do	66¼
9,000 California St. 7s	110½	50 Harlem Railroad	23
4,500 do	110	1250 do	22
10,000 E. R. R. 4th M. B.	100⅛	412 Har. Railroad. Pref.	43
4,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	103½	100 do	49
3,000 do	104	200 do s60	49
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c.		900 Reading Railroad	76
1st M. S. F. Bs	112½	150 Mich. Cen. R	84
7,000 do	113	600 do	83½
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	95⅛	200 do	83⅜
7,000 Mich So. S. F. B.	106	300 do b10	83⅜
6,000 A. & T.H. 2d M. p.	79	500 M. S. & N. I. R.	41
1,000 do	78	1000 do	40⅛
1,000 Ill. C. R. Bs	106	50 do b10	40⅜
1,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	81	675 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	77
35,000 Ch. & N. W. As. Bs.	62	50 do	77¼
11,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	32	100 Panama Railroad	146
4,000 Lac. & W. 1st M.	107½	1200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79
2,000 To. & W. 1st M.	99	200 do	79¼
6,000 To. & W. 2d Mtg.	85	50 do	79⅜
1,000 Cl. & To. S. F. B.	103	500 Ill. C. Cen. B. S'p.	60
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st M.	103	535 Clev. & Pitts. R.	38
10,000 do	103¼	2000 do	37
3,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	95	50 do	37⅜
15,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	78	400 do	37¼
20,000 do s60	78	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	133
2,000 do	78½	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	83¼
1,000 Chic. & R. I. Bs.	108	50 do b10	83
2,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d Mt. Bs.	92	400 do	82⅛
1,000 do	92¼	500 do	82¼
60 Bank of N. York	102½	100 do s10	82⅜
40 Merchants' Bank	101½	1500 Cleve. & Tol. R.	68
20 Bank of Commerce	98	100 do s30	68
20 Ocean Bank	84	100 do	68¼
10 Am. Ex. Bank	98¼	200 do s60	67½
18 Metropolitan Bank	104	10 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	81
35 Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	150 do	80½
5 Continental Bank	91	425 do	80
5 Park Bank	112	650 do	80¼
100 Cumb. Coal Pref'd	14	10 Chi. Bur. & Q. R. R.	104
600 do b30	14	10 do	104¼
200 do s10	13⅛	50 do	105
800 do	13½	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R. R.	38¾
20,000 American Gold	127¾	50 do	38½
70,000 do	128	100 do	36½
5,000 do	128¼	78 Del., L. & West. R. R.	110
20,000 do	128⅜	19 Tol. & Wab. R. R.	35
10,000 do	128½	200 do	36¼
20,000 do	129	500 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	60
200,000 do	128½	47 do	59½

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000 U.S.5s,'74,Cou.	92¼	100 Harlem Railroad	23½
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c.		1000 do	23
Notes	105⅛	250 Harlem R. Pref.	50¼
20,000 Mo. St. 6s	52	200 do b10	50½
25,000 do	52½	300 Reading Railroad	76¼
5,000 do	52¾	300 do	75¾
10,000 Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	70	27 Mich. Cen. R	84
9,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	103	800 do	84⅛
10,000 American Gold	127¾	200 do b30	84½
80,000 do	127⅝	200 Mich S. & N. In. R.	41½
200,000 do	127⅛	150 do	41⅜
150 Canton Company	17	300 do	41½
75 Pacific M. S. Co.	125⅛	500 do	42
100 do	125	25 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	79½
150 do	124½	200 do	79
400 N. Y. Central R.	104	50 do s30	78¼
100 do	103⅞	100 do b30	79¼
800 Clev. & Tol. R.	69	250 Ill. C. R. Scrip	80¼
650 Erie Railway	55⅛	150 do	80
300 do	55⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	38
100 do b30	55¼	300 do	38½
50 do s30	55¼	200 do s3	83
50 do b60	54⅞	250 Gal. & Chic. R.	83
500 Erie R. Pref.	81¼	150 do b30	83
[illegible] do s30	81⅛	100 Chi. & R. Isl. R.	81
10 Hud. River R.	67½	50 do	81½
200 do	67⅛	50 do b30	81
100 do s30	67⅛	250 do	81⅛
100 do	67¼	100 do s10	81

FRIDAY, Oct. 10—P. M.

The price of Gold took a further upward stride on speculation, to-day, to 129 ₱ cent. At this advanced figure, and 128½ ₱ cent., the sales at the early meeting of the Stock Exchange were nearly half a million of dollars. Soon after the Brokers adjourned, the price began to react, and Street sales were made as low as 127@127¼ ₱ cent. At the Afternoon Board, the sales were about $300,000, at 127⅝@127¼@127⅛ ₱ cent. Later in the day, the price closed 127½ ₱ cent. The rates of Exchange, for Saturday's steamer are equally unsettled. The highest price named in the morning was about $1 43 ₱ cent.; the closing quotation 141@141½ ₱ cent. on London. The same cause unsettled United States Notes of the Custom-House issue, which sold up to 125 ₱ cent., and back again to 123½ ₱ cent.

The price of Money is unchanged from yesterday, but the rates are more dependent upon the class of security and margins offered by Stock Exchange borrowers. The old and well-established firms are supplied at 4@5 ₱ cent., while some of the younger houses have to pay 6 ₱ cent. The supply from lenders continues on a liberal scale. Some of them, however, are more inclined to place their balances in Government Securities or at an interest of 4 ₱ cent. in the Treasury of the United States, than to continue to watch the feverish changes in the value of Stocks in Wall and William streets.

The prospect of converting United States Notes at the Treasury into the 6 ₱ cent. 20-year Stock, redeemable at the option of the Government after five years, is on the increase to-day. The amount thus converted since yesterday is $156,000. The interest upon this, as upon other National Stock, is payable invariably in Gold. Counting in the present premium on Gold, the investment pays to the holder over 7½ ₱ cent. premium. The sudden and feverish ups and downs on the Stock Exchange in other securities for a week or two past, and the comparatively extravagant prices to which many of the Western, as well as New York Railway Bonds and Shares have been stimulated by speculation, should certainly recall the attention of moneyed men to the sounder and cheaper security of the Government Funds. The Customs paid in to-day reach about $300,000.

The market for Stocks had a precipitate fall this morning of 2@3 ₱ cent. on the Railway shares, and 5@6 ₱ cent. on Missouris and Tennessees, from the early sales of yesterday, together with a further decline of 4 ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail. The Government Securities were steady, and the Railway Bonds less influenced by the general decline on the Share list than might have been expected. Soon after the First Board broke up, nearly one-half the decline on the Eries and Western Stocks was recovered, and the reaction continued on the printed sales at the Second Board.

The course of the Stock Exchange this forenoon was by no means unexpected to a good many disinterested lookers-on who anticipated a reaction, in the reasonable course of the market, at the close of last week; especially on the Railway Shares and on Pacific Mail and the Border State Stocks, the rise was out of all proportion to the advance on the more steady and substantial securities on the list, such as the Stocks of the United States, Treasury Bonds and Northern State Stocks. The extreme rapidity of the rise was also remarkable, while the very high state of speculative excitement with which it was accompanied, induced the suspicion that the reaction might be equally sudden and perhaps quite as unreasonable. The feverish temper of the dealings through both Boards yesterday was only the premonition of the heavier decline which followed this morning.

Later in the afternoon, the general market left off unsettled, at about the following rates compared with Thursday afternoon. The sales were light on nearly all descriptions, except United States Treasury 7-30 ₱ cent. Bonds at 105½ ₱ cent., and that price bid for more:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
N. Y. Central	103⅞	103⅛	Pacific	125⅜	123⅛
Erie	56⅛	54⅝	Panama	146	145
Erie Preferred	82½	81½	Missouris	55⅛	52
Rock Island	81⅜	80⅞	Tennessees	57	53⅜
Galena	85⅛	82⅜	U. S. 5s, 1874	93	92⅛
Mich. Central	85⅛	83⅝	U. S. 6s, 1881	104⅛	104⅜
Mich. Southern	43⅛	41	U.S.Notes, C.H	122	124⅛
Mich. Guarant'd	79⅜	77	Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts.	105⅛	105⅜
Illinois Cen.	81⅝	79⅛	Bills on Lond'n	139⅛	141⅛
Toledo	70⅛	68⅜	Gold	126⅝	127⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	102⅛	Mech. Banking Ass'n	92
Manhattan	120	Ocean	84
Merchants'	101⅛	Mercantile	100
Mechanics'	103⅛	American Exchange	98¾
Union	102⅛	Bank of the Republic	92
America	109	Bank of N. America	100
Phoenix	103	Hanover	82
Tradesmen's	102	Metropolitan	104
Dry Dock	100	Nassau	100
Mech. & Traders'	107	Shoe and Leather	100
National	92⅛	Continental	91
Merchants' Exchange	88	Marine	110
Seventh Ward	120	Importers' & Traders'	100
State of New-York	96	Park	112
Commerce	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which upon the average are rather cheaper than yesterday:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	108	St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104¼	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	113⅛	Chi. & N. W. 1st Ass'd	62
N. Y. Cen. 7s, convt '76	113⅛	Han. & St. J. firsts	51
Erie thirds, '83	106½	Lack. & W. Bonds	107
Erie fourths, '80	100	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	110
Erie fifths, '88	96	Tol. & Wab. firsts	99
Hudson firsts '69	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds	84⅛
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85	110	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	85
Hudson thirds, '75	103	Gal. & Chi. firsts	106½
Hudson conv'le, '67	95	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext'd	107
Harlem firsts, '69-73	110⅛	Chi. & R. I. firsts	108
Harlem seconds, '64	104	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103
Harlem thirds, '68	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	103
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., '69-72	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94½
M. C. n. f. 8 ₱ c., '82	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	78¼
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts	116	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	102
M. S. 7 ₱ c. seconds	93	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	99
N. Ind. Goshen I., '68	106	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	105	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	70

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Oct. 9, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,256,198	$313,519	$365,889
Thrown on market	1,232,196	525,606	411,801
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$86,348,114	$37,467,522	$45,444,556
Thrown on market	86,839,213	37,023,513	50,273,800

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	465	$116,848	47	$15,690	100	$32,865
Mf. of Cot'n	365	56,556	81	14,050	70	19,278
Mf. of Silk	74	57,142	6	3,998	11	12,102
Mf. of Flax	479	68,580	21	6,207	124	18,043
Miscellan's	249	27,979	5	739	13	4,230
Total	1,632	$325,205	160	$40,684	318	$86,520
		40,684				325,205
Total entered		$365,889	Total marketed			$411,8[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $810,564 20, including for Customs, $298,000; Payments, $1,818,578 54; Balance, $9,028,986 94.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 10, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 65 bbls. Ashes, 22,192 bbls. Flour, 772 bbls. and 565 bags Corn Meal, 221,152 bushels Wheat, 75,758 bushels Corn, 5,468 bushels Rye, 3,766 bushels Barley, 9,250 bushels Oats, 830 bushels Malt, 1,457 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,193 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and in fair demand, at $7 12½ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Yellow has been in fair request, at 39c.@40c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been fair, throughout the week, from country buyers. Desirable styles have been less freely offered, and prices have been buoyant. The inquiry for army work exceeds the production, and prices of this description are advancing daily. Stocks generally are quite moderate.

COCOA—Sales 200 bags Guayaquil, in bond, at 14c. cash, ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—Continues in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been made, since our last, of 1,800 bags Rio and 320 bags Maracaibo at 24c.@24½c.; 1,500 bags Maracaibo, in bond, at 18½c., and 1,900 bags Jamaica, here and in Boston, on private terms, ₱ ℔.

COPPER—Ingot is in active request at 29½c.@30c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been more sought after, and has advanced to 56c.@56½c. for Middlings ₱ ℔., with sales reported, since our last of 2,800 bales.

DYEWOODS—The principal demand has been for St. Domingo Logwood at $19 75@$20 ₱ ton.

DRY GOODS—Several Catalogue sales were held, to-day, and were fairly attended; the results were generally similar to those reported earlier in the week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been active for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, at steadily advancing prices, especially for the higher grades, which are becoming scarce. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,850 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 60@$5 80; poor to choice extra State, at $5 85@$6 25, chiefly at $6 05@$6 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 60@$5 75; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 10@$7 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 40@$6 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60	@	$5 80
Extra State	5 85	@	6 25
Superfine Western	5 60	@	5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 10	@	7 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 40	@	6 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 60	@	8 25
Extra Genesee	6 25	@	8 25
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 20	@	8 25

Southern Flour continues active at rising prices; sales, 2,200 bbls., at $6 35@$6 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 25@$9 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in good request at advancing rates; sales to-day 1,500 bbls. extra at $6 10@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 20@$4 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $3 50 for Jersey; and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The principal kinds have been actively sought after, including Layer Raisins $3 80@$3 90 and Bunch do. at $3 70@$3 75 ₱ box.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in good request at 12½c. for Bags, each; and 15½c. for Bagging, ₱ yard.

GRAIN—The export demand for Wheat continues active at rapidly advancing prices, under the influence of the extraordinary buoyancy in Gold and Sterling Exchange. The reported sales since our last comprise 270,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 40@$1 55; Amber Western, at $1 38@$1 40; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 31@$1 37½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 26@$1 28; Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 26; Chicago Spring at $1 16@$1 23; and White Kentucky $1 53@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is active and dearer. Sales since our last, 147,000 bushels, to arrive, at 62c.@64c. for shipping Mixed Western; 57c.@61c. for Eastern do.; 47c.@56c. for unsound; 63½c.@67c. for Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye is saleable and firm, at 65c.@83c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales 4,100 bushels. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, poor to prime, at 56c.@60c.; Western, at 56c.@60c.; and State, at 57c.@60c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in fair demand to-day at buoyant prices. Sales, 2,750 bushels State and Canada West within a range of from $1 15@$1 23 ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Oct. 4.

	1862. Rec'pts.	1862. Shipm'ts.	1861. Rec'pts.	1861. Shipm'ts.
Flour, bbls	57,314	53,701	41,679	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	409,844	234,245	787,225	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	888,337	846,873	842,424	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	208,716	119,650	27,391	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	22,618	77,962	8,724	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	21,257	57	15,785	[illegible]

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago—Jan. 1 to Oct. 6.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	1,232,283	1,081,637
Wheat, bushels	9,807,726	12,546,68[illegible]
Corn, bushels	32,987,420	22,281,42[illegible]
Oats, bushels	2,713,531	11,524,67[illegible]
Rye, bushels	793,379	847,650
Barley, bushels	556,551	390,629

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago—Jan. 1 to Oct. 6.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	1,180,999	1,089,403
Wheat, bushels	9,896,046	11,340,78[illegible]
Corn, bushels	23,469,506	19,574,121
Oats, bushels	2,303,814	1,485,404
Rye, bushels	658,293	317,475
Barley, bushels	167,564	145,194

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, Oct. 6.

	1862.	1861.	1860.	18[illegible].
Flour, bbls	14,618	9,850	6,161	6,210
Wheat, bush	545,568	796,009	1,186,959	531,008
Corn, bush	1,910,122	1,761,993	57,455	15,955

HAY—North River has been in good demand, at 50c.@70c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in fair request for home use and shipment, at steady rates. New crop, 14c.@18c.; last year's, 13c.@17c. ₱ ℔.

HIDES—Have been actively inquired for, at very full and advancing prices. Buenos Ayres, 24½c.@25½c.; Rio Grand, 23½c.@23¾c. ₱ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $1 05@$1 10 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Pig has been in moderate request at $7 35@$7 45 ₱ 100 ℔s.

LEATHER—Sole has been pretty actively sought after at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, 550 hhds, including Porto Rico at 45c.@48c., Barbados at 42c., Cuba Muscorado at 38c.@40c., and Glayed Cuba, on private terms, per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly offered and purchased at former rates, including Common Resing, at $13@$13 25 ₱ 280 lbs; and Spirits Turpentine at $2 22½@$2 25 ₱ gallon.

OILS—The principal kinds are in lively request at higher prices, including Crude Whale at 72c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40.; Linseed at 97c.@99c., Crude Petroleum at 17½c.@18c., and refined do. at 32c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in brisk demand at $12 25@$12 75 for Mess, and $11@$11 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales, 4,300 bbls. Cut Meats are selling slowly at 7c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon continues in fair request, at 6½c.@8c. ₱ ℔. Lard finds ready buyers at rising prices; sales 3,250 tierces and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 9¾c.@10½c. ₱ ℔. Beef has not varied; sales 165 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 13c.@17½c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@21½c. for common to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is in lively demand, at 8c.@10½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales, 3,400 bags East India, part at $7@$7 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed continues in good request, and is now quoted up to $2 65@$2 75 ₱ bushel. American Rough Flax is selling at $2 25@$2 30 ₱ bushel. Other kinds are quiet.

SPICES—The demand is good, and prices are advancing. Cassia, 37½c.@38½c.; Pepper, 21c.@22c ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw has been very brisk to-day, at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ ℔. Sales, 6,300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9½c.@12c., Cuba at 9c.@9⅝c., and Porto Rico at 9⅝c.@10½c.; also, 263 boxes Havana, part at 9½c.@9⅝c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been quite active at buoyant prices. Messrs. STUART now quote:—Best quality Loaf, 13½c.; best quality Crushed, 13½c.; Granulated, 13⅛c.; Ground, 13c.; White, A, 12¾c.; Yellow, C. 12c., cash, ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Blacks have been in good demand at firmer prices. Greens have been in moderate request at full rates.

TIN—Has been in active request, including Banca at 37½c.@38c., and Straits at 35c.@36c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 150,000 ℔s., at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 870 bbls in lots, at 34½c.@35c., and 2,000 bbls. in bond at 22c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was reported, to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¼d.@11½d.; Corn, 10½d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; Cotton and Hops, ½d. ₱ ℔.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 32s. 6d.@35s.; ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s. Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Oil, 40s. Tallow and Oil Cake, at 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, three vessels with Grain at 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 1
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 2
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	Oct. 8
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5

FROM AMERICA.

Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 11
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 11
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 15
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 18
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *City of Baltimore* will close at the New-York Post-office, to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ......5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Wild Oats.

WINTER GARDEN—Othello.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Man of the World.

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway—Vandenhoff's Readings of "Les Miserables."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Victorine; or, I'll Sleep on It. Claude Marcel, 7½ Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway. The Mischievous Monkey.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have startling news from Pennsylvania this morning. The rebels, notwithstanding their late expulsion from Maryland, and the consequent belief that an invasion of Pennsylvania was no longer to be feared, are actually now in that State, and have possession of Mercersburgh and Chambersburgh! Gov. Curtin, last evening about 7½ o'clock, received a dispatch from Chambersburgh informing him that Mercersburgh was occupied by Stewart's rebel cavalry during the day, and that they were advancing on Chambersburgh. Subsequently he received information that a flag-of-truce party entered the latter town about 8 o'clock, and demanded to see the principal men, while the main rebel force, supposed to be three thousand strong, was about a mile distant, and expected to enter the town immediately. A deputation proceeded to meet the rebel commander, and it was supposed that the town would be surrendered at once, as there was no force there to resist. The deposits of the Chambersburgh Bank are at present in New-York, where they have been since the threatened invasion nearly a month ago. The rebels are said to have crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and crossed the country to Pittsburgh pike. Our latest dispatches from Harrisburgh state that Gov. Curtin is pushing troops up the Cumberland Valley to meet this new danger.

Our advices from Kentucky are not so full as we could desire, but enough has reached us to prove that the battle of Perryville, fought on Wednesday, was a sanguinary one, fought with great persistency, but resulting in favor of the National arms—the rebels being driven back some eight miles. Our force in the battle was about fifteen thousand infantry, assisted by eight batteries of artillery and twenty-five hundred cavalry, but this force was increased toward the close of the day. No estimates of the rebel force have reached us, though it is probable that the bulk of Bragg's army was engaged. The losses on both sides are believed to have been very heavy. The mortality among our field officers appears to have been remarkably so.

On Thursday, the second day of the battle, the result was decisive. Early in the morning Gen. Buell attacked Bragg's forces at Chaplin Creek, in the immediate vicinity of Perryville. After a short but terrific fight, the rebels broke and retreated rapidly southward over three diverging roads, our forces following in close pursuit. It is known that a large National force was in the rear of the rebels before these actions commenced, and it is hoped that their entire army may be captured. At any rate, Bragg's defeat will probably be as decisive as that of Price.

A Union refugee from Richmond—a citizen of Richmond, by the way, and one who, were we at liberty to name him, says the Washington *Star*, would be recognized as a gentleman of known intelligence and probity—states positively that not a single iron plate has yet been placed upon the Confederate *Merrimac No. 2*, nor has she received a gun of her armament. A high fence has been placed around the vessel to keep off the curious, but he was in possession of undoubted information to the above effect.

Thirty-eight rebel prisoners belonging to Imboden's Partisan Rangers or Land Pirates, were brought to Wheeling on Wednesday, from New Creek, and committed to the Atheneum. They were recently captured by Gen. Kelley at Blue's Gap, in Hampshire County.

Major-Gen. J. D. Cox and Staff reached Wheeling on Wednesday, from Washington. He has recently been made a Major-General, and is going to the Kanawha Valley to assume command of the forces there.

Col. Paxton, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, who has been very actively engaged for the last sixteen months with his regiment in the Kanawha Valley and along the border, was in Wheeling on Wednesday. Gen. Gilmore had arrived at Point Pleasant and taken command of the National forces. On last Saturday week Col. Lightburn sent up two regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry to disperse the advance-guard of the rebels at Buffalo Creek, twenty-one miles above the Point. The arrangement was to attack the rebels at 4 o'clock in the morning. Our forces moved upon the rebels by different roads. One regiment of infantry reached Buffalo a considerable time before the rest and attacked the rebels, taking several prisoners and horses. The cavalry did not reach Buffalo until 9 o'clock in the morning, and at their approach, the rebels being forewarned, opened a battery and caused them to retreat. Notwithstanding the leniency with which the rebels have been treated in the Kanawha they grow more bitter every day. The advance guard of the rebel army is stationed at Buffalo, another portion of it is at Red House, and the main body at Charleston and along Elk River. They have put the Salt Works in operation and are doing a splendid business in that line.

Last week a detachment of the Ringgold Cavalry marched from Clarksburgh to Bone Creek, in Ritchie County, Western Virginia, a distance of eighty miles in twenty-four hours. They attacked some rebel bushwhackers at the latter place of twice their number, killed seven, took nine prisoners, and captured thirteen horses. There were twenty-six of the Ringgold boys with the expedition.

GENERAL NEWS.

A highly interesting and well-attended meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening, in aid of the Ironsides Regiment, Col. Matthew Hoyt. Wm. Curtis Noyes presided, and made an address and a contribution of a thousand dollars. Addresses were likewise made by Cassius M. Clay and Prof. Hitchcock.

The trial of Mrs. Mary Real, for the murder of Peter C. Real, was continued in the Oyer and Terminer yesterday before Judge Barnard. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the defence to prove the disordered condition of the prisoner's mind after her marriage with Mr. Real, confirmatory of the theory of insanity set up in her behalf. The Court adjourned at 2 P.M. till Monday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. An excited scene followed the announcement of the Mayor's nomination of James A. Briggs for Street Commissioner. Mr. Dayton boldly charged that conference with the Mayor, again claimed by Mr. Boole, was not a matter of difference of opinion about official etiquette, but an excuse covering a determination to force the Mayor into a bargain about the subordinate appointments. Mr. Ottiwell cited "Benton's Thirty Years" as giving proof that the *advice* called for in the charter meant unofficial conference. Mr. Dayton replied that the President and Senate of the United States sometimes conferred about nominations, but it was never claimed that it was obligatory upon the former to invite the latter to confer. The point was being warmly disputed and conflicting points of order raised, when the vote was suddenly ordered, and the nomination was rejected, 11 to 4. There was a long discussion on the half-million family aid and small-change issue ordinance, mainly as to how and when the redemption of the certificates should be made. It was finally arranged that it should be at will, the money being forthwith raised on three-year bonds and deposited. The ordinance as passed may be found in the official proceedings of the Board. A resolution was passed in favor of paying the City bounty till a draft takes place. Adjourned till 1 o'clock on next Monday.

The Episcopal Convention met again yesterday at the accustomed time and place. The House of Delegates resumed its labors at 10 A. M., Rev. Dr. Craik presiding. Resolutions providing for the restoration to the Ministry of degraded clergymen were, after a prolonged debate, adopted. The report of the Special Rebellion Committee then came up and a vigorous discussion ensued; Hon. Murray Hoffman opposing its adoption, and reproducing his preamble and resolutions in its stead, as a more decided rebuke to the Southern Church in schism. Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop, Rev. Mr. McAllister, of California, and others, sustained the report, and continued the debate until an advnced hour when the Convention adjourned until to-day at 9 o'clock A. M.

From an extract from a letter written by Hon. F. Hall to his brother in Syracuse, under date of Yokahama, July 16, it appears that a second attack has been made upon the British Legation at Yedo, Japan. Mr. Hall writes: "In consequence of this assault, the English Minister and suite left Yedo and came to Yokahama. He says he cannot live at Yedo except as a prisoner in his own house, and not safely there. The other Legations, on the contrary, remain as before without anxiety. I believe the Japanese Government desires to protect foreigners, but there exists in Japan a fanatical set hostile to foreigners, who commit these outrages in spite of the Government, and this fanatical hate seems especially directed against the English. In Yokahama we feel everyway safe, and I should have no fear to sleep in the country inns anywhere within treaty limits. A party of twenty-three have just returned from a two days' excursion, having passed the night twenty miles away from home, without a shadow of molestation. The Japanese Government is having a good deal of disturbance in its own affairs of late—exactly what it is, we do not know. The Mikado (the Spiritual Emperor) and his Ministers seem to be waking up and exercising a power in temporal affairs which foreigners for two centuries or more have believed did not exist."

Andrew Kennedy, who was confined in the jail at Rochester on a charge of having murdered his wife in the town of Pittsford on August 8, committed suicide on Thursday morning. He first placed his iron bedstead against his cell door, and covered it with a blanket, thus securing himself from observation from the outside. He then proceeded to tie his legs together near the ankles with an old pair of pants, a blanket, and an old shirt. He then drove a stake, about two inches in diameter, into the ventilator opening in his cell, and attached one end of a leather strap which he wore on his body, to it, leaving the end with the buckle hanging down, he having first made a slipping noose of the strap. Placing a chair under the strap and mounting it, he tied an old shirt tightly around his body and arms above the elbow joints, and then with his suspenders tied his wrists in such a manner that it would be impossible for him to raise his hands. When all was ready he pushed the stand from under him, and was launched into eternity. His death must have been almost instantaneous, as he was entirely suspended from the floor. Kennedy had not intimated to any of his fellow-prisoners that he intended taking his life.

The men drafted in the rural districts adjacent to Cleveland, Ohio, are beginning to arrive at the designated camps in the city. Nearly all are a superior class of men—for the most part stalwart farmers. Some of the men bring their substitutes with them.

Commissioner Boutwell has decided that railroad companies must pay a per-centage on all their receipts for the transportation of passengers, including troeps, whom they may carry for Government.

In a circular letter to the postmasters, calling attention to the order against allowing defaced stamps to pass through the mails, the Assistant Postmaster-General says: "Please cause most careful examination to be made of letters deposited in your office, and send me specially all suspected cases, so that the writers may be discovered; or, if in any case you have means to know the writer, without having the letter opened here, you will proceed at once to a proper investigation. The Postmaster-General is anxious to make some public examples under this law, if violations occur as apprehended, strong temptation being offered by the extensive use of ordinary postage stamps as currency."

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says, he is authorized to state by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, that it is not the intention of the Government to refuse to redeem soiled, or defaced, or torn postage stamps that have been used as currency. They cannot, however, be received as proper stamps to put on letters that are to be sent through the mails. Such must be clean and unmarked, but the redemption of soiled or defaced, or torn ones that have been used as currency, and *not a second time for postage*, will be provided for hereafter.

The Syracuse *Journal* of Friday says: "Maj.-Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, having been relieved from his command in the Army of the Potomac, at his own request, in order to permit him to visit his family and gain a few days' needed rest, is expected to reach here to-morrow. His sojourn with his family here will be brief, and he will in a few days return to resume his command. No General has more nobly or faithfully performed the duties assigned to him, and when the accurate history of the Peninsula and Maryland campaigns shall be written, his name and services will deservedly take rank with those of the foremost of our commanders. He is, we believe, 62 years of his age, and his achievements during the past year show conclusively that the qualities of first-class fighting generals are not confined alone to young or middle-aged men."

The Philadelphia Common Council has passed a vote of thanks to Gen. McClellan and the officers and soldiers who, under his command and direction, achieved the late brilliant victories of our army on the soil of Maryland, and drove the invading rebel army back into Virginia.

Gen. McDowell is at present in Washington preparing a statement of his case, which, it is said, will ere long have an attentive hearing.

The following is an extract from the letter of the Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, Washington, Oct. 7, to the Superintendent of the Philadelphia depository: "Lint bandages and old linen have reached us in such enormous quantities that we have been obliged to hire a store-room for no other purpose than to store away the surplus five hundred barrels. Please, therefore, discourage their further manufacture in your district, and endeavor to turn the energies of the people toward the making of under-clothes and the knitting of socks instead."

Among those released from the Richmond prisons are several free colored men, who have arrived at their homes in Philadelphia. They were last month captured on the plains of Manasses.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday, the reaction in prices being quite violent at the early Board. Later in the day the fall was partially recovered. Gold went up to 129, and fell back to 127½. Exchange, 141 per cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were again heavy, and at much higher prices, under the influence of the extraordinary buoyancy in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Provisions and Cotton were freely purchased at advanced rates, as were also Spices, Hides, Tallow, Fruit, Coffee, Ingot Copper, Tin, Sugars, Whisky, Calcutta Linseed, East India Rice, and the principal kinds of Oil, Hay, Hops, Fish, Logwood, Leather, Molasses, Teas, Tobacco and Wool were in good request. The Freight market was moderately active.

The Foreign Aspects of the War.

It is quite evident that the most intelligent foreign observers of our great conflict have now fully seized the truth that the contest, in its present aspect, has passed very thoroughly from the domain of politics into the domain of war. They have been very slow in coming to the apprehension of this important reality, nor will it surprise us that such should have been the case, when we consider how obstinately certain men and certain parties in this country have clung to the delusion that the pending issues might be solved by other means than by the sword. At last, however, and at a most important moment for the interests of America, the few men in Europe who take the pains to study the problems of our position before offering to solve them, seem to have awakened to the real state of the case. We have yet to learn the effect produced in Paris by the intelligence of the victory of Antietam, but we may safely infer from the tone of the best English criticism upon that intelligence, that in France as well as in England, the view which was taken in the Times of the bearings and importance of that victory will be substantially adopted.

It will be seen that in invading the loyal States, the Confederate authorities risked the prestige of their armies upon an attempt to demoralize and divide the North. Had this attempt succeeded, it must have been followed by so decisive a drift of military advantages to the side of the rebels, as to have virtually compelled the introduction of new European complications into the imbroglio which we are summoned to solve.

Failing utterly, the attempt recoils in a double sense upon those by whom it was made, and must inevitably adjourn any projected interference in our domestic concerns by the great foreign Powers. The victory of Antietam and the retreat of Lee at once break the force of previous Confederate triumphs upon the temper of the world, and demonstrate the unity of Northern sentiment and purpose. Men in all countries, it is melancholy to reflect, are very much molded in their opinions of the merits of a contest by the success of one or the other party; and it was a matter of first importance for us to quickly interrupt the crystalization abroad of a popular notion that the Confederates in the field were more than a match for the army of the Union. This the victory of Antietam has achieved, and as its details are made known in Europe, the work will be still more thoroughly done.

Again, the agents of secession in Europe have sedulously traded upon a theory of Northern dissensions and of a division of the Northern front. This theory breaks in pieces, like the foam on the rock, upon the tremendous energy with which Pennsylvania, the *cheval de bataille* of the preachers of this creed, rose before her invaders at the first sound of the trumpet. Europe has now learned that the North is a unit in the war as well as the South, and that its armies wait only upon energetic and skillful handling to prove their decisive superiority and achieve their decisive and final triumph. The benefits of this lesson will be felt, we think, in the whole immediate future of our diplomatic relations. Let it be the determined resolve of the people to profit by the past season for heroic effort which they accord to the nation and to the Government.

Postage Stamps—Postage Currency—City Currency.—Postmaster Wakeman appears in the columns of the Times, this morning, in exposition of the policy of the Post-office Department in the matter of the use of postage stamps as currency. As the Postmaster-General has, we learn, recently been here in consultation with Mr. Wakeman, we may take the letter of the latter now published as authoritative and official. It will be found very lucid, and in the main, we think, satisfactory.

We are glad to find it contain the statement that the Post-office Department is making arrangements to redeem those postage stamps that, in their use as currency, have become so soiled and defaced as to be unfit for the payment of postage. The recent notification by the Department that no soiled stamp or stamps that had "*apparently*" been used previously in the payment of postage, would be recognized if attached to letter or paper, caused general indignation on the part of the people. They looked upon it as a deliberate attempt of the Department to repudiate the stamps it had sold and obtained full consideration for.

It is true, the Postmaster-General had a strong case in his favor. He had from the first opposed the use of stamps as currency—he had refused to let Secretary Chase have postage stamps to be issued as currency, as the law of Congress seemed at first sight to contemplate. His opposition to the whole scheme was so obstinate that Mr. Chase was obliged to adopt the "postage currency" bills that are now beginning to be issued, in lieu of the postage stamps;—and thus, by the construction of the highest officer of the National Treasury, the postage stamps were exempted from use as currency, and not recognized as a legal tender by the Fiscal Department of the Government.

But while the Postmaster-General was carrying his point against the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the use of stamps as currency, the people were buying the stamps and shoving them into use as currency. And this Mr. Blair could not prevent. He is right to discourage, by all fair and legitimate means, the continued use of stamps as currency, and the people will thank him or any other man who will deliver them from the scourge. The redemption of soiled stamps will satisfy the popular demand for honest dealing in the matter. But what scheme is projected, or can be projected, to prohibit, after a given day, the further use of *clean* stamps as currency, that must in their turn become soiled and defaced, and demand redemption? We must reach this end before we are rid of the nasty things.

The plea of necessity has heretofore been urged as a justification for the employment of stamps in making change. But now that the Corporation of the City of New-York, as will be seen by the proceedings of yesterday in the Board of Aldermen, is about to issue small notes, of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents' denominations, we shall have this excuse removed, and may hope to see an end of the postage-stamp nuisance. These notes, or any legitimate kind of small change, are imperatively needed to carry on the trade of the City. The Government has failed to furnish its small currency promptly and in sufficient quantities for the public uses, and the municipal authorities have at last been compelled to come to the relief of the suffering and patience-worn community. The small notes (or shinplasters) of New-York City will be as good as Treasury Notes or City Bank bills in any part of the country, and will prove to be a National as well as a local relief.

Fiscal Perplexities in Rebeldom.

The rebels, apt as they may be for active fighting, do not seem to take kindly to fiscal burdens, without which, in modern times, war on a great scale cannot be long sustained. In the Richmond *Examiner* of the 6th inst. we find some interesting intelligence, throwing light on the financial movements recently going on in the South.

It appears that the Confederate Congress are much perturbed just now by their Sisyphean labors in connection with the war debt. Their expenditure to 1st August last was 347 millions of dollars, and they estimate that to keep up the struggle till the end of December will require 209 millions more. The total is thus 556 millions, or more than four times the amount which in the War of Independence enabled us to win our liberties, defy the whole power of England, and vanquish all the armies she led against us.

To meet this expenditure, 235 millions have been raised, chiefly by the issue of paper money. The balance, 320 millions, remains as debt. This is an ugly deficit, being more than one-half of the amount expended. But about 38 millions are in the not very permanent form of 6 per cent. call certificates, and 41 millions have been funded in 8 per cent. bonds and stocks. Hence we see that about 240 millions of floating obligations are still to be provided for. It is this sum with which the rebel Congress is now called to deal.

Such, then, being the situation, the financial statement is simple, and the goal of insolvency is fully in view. On one side of the balance-sheet is a host of obstinate, accumulating claims, demanding to be satisfied, and amounting to 240 millions. On the other side, there is not a dollar as yet of available resources. To extricate themselves from the grasp of such relentless financial difficulties, three expedients have been suggested.

First, there is taxation. But according to the *Examiner*, this, at the present moment, is out of the question. "No one looks for serious taxation," it says, "in such a war as this. The producers are in the army. The whole power and enterprise of the country are in the great struggle." The "postponement of taxation" is, therefore, it is said, inevitable, and any effort to levy direct imposts must fail now as similar efforts have failed before.

The second expedient is the emission of paper money. But this is a wayward, two-edged weapon of war, which, though potent and effective when rightly used, does not admit of abuse, and never fails to wound any unskillful hand that attempts to wield it. Of paper money there is already too much in Rebeldom. More than twice the amount the people can use has been already issued, as is proved by the fact that the prices of produce are more than doubled, and $225 of paper in Richmond will only purchase $100 in gold. To issue more will only increase depreciation, and will multiply disasters and heap up trouble without giving the slightest true relief.

The third resource is to borrow money by the sale of Confederate stocks. But the difficulty is that these are not popular. The public will not buy them. Jeff. Davis, in his recent message, affected to boast of the small amount of his funded debt. He preserved, however, a politic silence as to the multitude of debts owing to clamorous creditors, who would not accept bonds in payment. The funded debt is certainly small. But the reason, according to the writer we have already quoted, is, that the people are and have always been unwilling to take the Confederate bonds. They positively refuse to invest their money voluntarily at 8 per cent. on the security of Mr. Jeff. Davis and the bogus Confederacy at Richmond.

To meet the difficulties of their complicated position, the rebel Congress have devised a novel scheme on which great hopes are placed. An ingenious modification of the tax bill has been contrived, which, it is supposed, will make the measure palatable to all parties, not excluding even the most fastidious advocate of State rights and State taxation. No tax is to be imposed. There is, however, to be a compulsory loan. The aggregate production of the rebel States is stated at 700 millions. Every citizen is to be required to give one-fifth of his gross income to the Richmond Government in exchange for 8 per cent. Confederate bonds.

Such is the newest development of financial skill in rebeldom, and such Mr. Memminger's latest prospectus for raising 140 millions of dollars. The much abused Tax bill is thus transmuted. It is no longer offensive. It is simply a harmless, clever expedient for funding the rapidly accumulating debt, and for filling to repletion the empty treasury of the moribund Government. The cumbrous and expensive machinery of tax assessment is to be set in motion for no other end than to force 140 millions of 8 per cent. bonds, at high prices, on unwilling purchasers. The mere cost of realizing this oppressive impost will be at least 15 per cent.; and the sacrifice thus made, together with the inevitable consequences of flooding the market with worthless stocks, will not tend to exalt the value of securities which have never commanded popular favor. The welcome which this unprecedented fiscal scheme will meet with from the people may be inferred from the following passages from the article we have already referred to in the Richmond *Examiner:*

> "This is neither a tax nor a free loan," he says, "but embraces the worst features of both. Of all loans, those at 8 per cent. are the worst. Of all taxes, 20 per cent. on gross income is the most oppressive. This project is a forced loan, and the man is as shallow as the dupes for whom he seeks if he expects it to be regarded otherwise. Congress strikes a heavier blow at our credit than the public enemy when it thus puts upon the statute books this effective publication that faith in our credit is gone. Force Confederate bonds on those who only take them because the law compels it, and you throw upon the market at once a horde of bond-holders looking for purchasers of what they hold only because the law has forced it upon them. The Government has committed financial blunders enough to ruin its credit if the confidence of the public were not so well supported as it is."

It will be observed that the whole amount proposed to be raised under this bill is 140 millions, while the deficit is 240 millions. Were it then possible for the new tax to be as productive as is estimated, it will not only exhaust the country and impoverish the people, so as to preclude the possibility of repeating any such ruinous experiments, but it will still leave 100 millions unprovided for at the end of the year. This vast unmanageable burden will have to be disposed of before a single dollar can be raised to open another campaign.

If, then, the tax should be authorized, the war, to all appearances, must close in a few months, and if the rebel Congress dare not venture on a course so unpopular and so oppressive, but resort to a suicidal issue of new paper money, the same result will be equally certain and equally swift. For the munitions of war are costly, and the expenses of the Confederates, on their own showing, amount now, from enhanced prices and a depreciated currency, to no less a sum than ten millions of dollars per week.

The financial position of the rebel Government, till lately, has been enshrouded in a mysterious and imposing obscurity. Now, however, the veil has been lifted by the stern hand of necessity, the dark recesses of the temple stand revealed, and every new disclosure is an augury and a proof that the doom of secession, the prostitution of that sanguinary idol, and the discomfiture of his hosts of deluded worshipers cannot be far off.

The Evacuation of Cumberland Gap.—Gen. G. W. Morgan is blamed in some quarters for his evacuation of Cumberland Gap. An extract of a private letter, which we publish this morning, from an officer in his command, puts the movement in its true light. So long as Kentucky was in our hands, the position could have been held by a small force against the whole of the armies of the rebel Confederacy; but when the rebels obtained possession of the eastern half of that State, and, to the disgrace of our Government and Western armies, held possession of it for two months, and thereby cut Morgan off from every avenue of supply, and reduced his army to the very verge of starvation, there was nothing for him but either to evacuate, or to starve outright and permit his great supplies of artillery and small arms to fall into the hands of the rebels. Had he remained but a short time longer, the rebels would have obtained more cannon and muskets than they got at the surrender of Harper's Ferry. During the latter weeks of the occupation of the Gap, Morgan made some splendid forays into the enemy's lines for provisions, and was successful in every case; but his force of 8,000 men needed more certain and regular supplies than could be obtained by assaults upon heavy bodies of half-starved rebels; and when his army left the Gap, it had been upon half rations for more than a month, with hardly anything left, while the last shock of corn had been devoured by the mules. It would have been madness to have remained in such a position any longer.

Of the act of evacuation itself, in the face of a powerful enemy, and of the great sixteen days' march of the brave little army from the Cumberland Mountains to the Ohio River, fighting as it went, and subsisting itself on parched corn, there has been but one opinion expressed, and that of unqualified admiration for Morgan's military genius. He has shown himself possessed of all the qualities of a great General. If a soldier of his cast had been, or were now, at the head of the armies of the Southwest, we should have fewer disasters, less disgraceful surrenders, and greater celerity and success in moving against the enemy. Gen. Morgan, by his evacuation as well as by his capture of Cumberland Gap, has won a foremost place in the brief roll of those Generals, who, by their services, have merited their country's applause, and shown their capacity for great achievements.

Pay the Soldiers.—We are sorry to learn that there are still great delays and dilatoriness in paying to our troops the pittance they are promised by the Government. It is stated that requisitions to the amount of not less than fifty millions of dollars for their pay lie in the Treasury Department at Washington awaiting action; and that in Virginia, some regiments have not been paid since the 1st of June, while in the West there are regiments which have not received a cent for eight months. This is a grievous mistake on the part of the authorities. It will do more to discourage enlistments than all the substitute agents and traitors that ever were or could be put into Fort Lafayette. The soldier's pay ought to be sure and frequent. He ought to receive it at least once a month, if not once a fortnight, and he ought to receive it unfailingly. Most of the men, and particularly those from the large cities, have, previous to enlisting, been accustomed to obtaining their earnings every week; and the practice of keeping them waiting for months for their pay, and then giving it to them in large sums, does them great injustice and injury in many ways. Families and dependents suffer for want of it; and when the soldier does get it, the temptations to squander are great. It makes less difference how much pay a soldier gets than that he get it often and certainly. In many of the European armies the soldiers receive less than a fifth of the sum given the American soldier, and there is no thought of complaint; but there is not a sovereign in Europe whose crown would be on his head at the end of eight months if he delayed for that length of time to pay his army. It is no doubt easy for the authorities at Washington to give excuses for not paying the troops promptly, but excuses are not what the men want—they want their money. Whether the delay is the fault of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Secretary of War, or their subordinates, or the army Paymasters, makes no difference. Whoever it is, President Lincoln, who, no doubt in this as in other matters, shoulders the responsibility, should hold them to a rigid account, and should see that the soldiers are promptly paid, whoever else connected with the Government may have to go without their salaries.

The War in Kentucky—A Prophecy and its Fulfillment.—On Sunday last, nearly one week ago, before Gen. Bragg had left Bardstown, or Gen. Buell had left Louisville in pursuit, we said in the Times, in reference to the Kentucky position, that Bragg would move eastwardly in his retreat, that he would make a stand near Harrodsburgh and Danville, and there, if at all, dispute with Buell the possession of the State. Of the character of the conflict and the place of it, we used these words:

> "When the armies of these two Generals do meet, there will ensue the bloodiest duel that has been recorded since the rebellion began. * * * We are prepared to hear of the evacuation of Frankfort, Lexington, Paris and Mount Sterling, after the plundering of all, and *the concentration of the entire rebel army near Harrodsburgh and Danville*, two towns ten and fourteen miles south of the Kentucky River and near the centre of the State, from which three routes out of the State diverge. *There, if at all, it seems most likely that Bragg will make his stand and fight for the possession of Kentucky.*"

It is seldom that prediction, in matters so changeful as the movements of war, is followed by so close and literal a fulfillment as is witnessed in the present case. Bragg moved eastwardly from Bardstown, the rebel forces evacuated Frankfort, Lexington, and the towns north of the Kentucky River, in rapid succession, and having united with Bragg, at Perryville, a small town equidistant from Harrodsburg and Danville, (which are only ten miles apart,) *a few miles south of the two*, a battle is offered to Buell that proves one of the most frightfully bloody of the war. We need only point to the list of Brigadier-Generals who lost their lives for the Union in the fierce encounter, to remove all doubt of the desperateness of the struggle. And knowing the metal of the rank and file full well, we can promise that when their part in the horrid work shall be detailed, they will be found worthy to have been led by such officers to a holocaust of blood.

We may not yet know the full extent of the collision between the great armies, at Perryville, nor the results which its issue will bring. Perhaps other and harder fights are yet to be fought on or near that ground. But what we have heard is the index of all that will follow. The army of Gen. Buell is one that will fight to annihilation; retreat or surrender, or *pause in its work*—never!

The Yellow-Covered Literature of Secession.—If there is one country in the world where, more than any other, a fact is respected, that country is Scotland. The "fiery Scottish genius," which led Lord Sanquhar so many years ago to murder a fencing-master, is apt to excite enthusiasm indeed, but it is also highly amenable to the logic of events and the reason of reality.

We are a little amazed, therefore, to find a recent writer in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* giving such loose rein to his sympathies with secession, and his adoration of Jefferson Davis, that he rides directly over so genuine a Confederate as Gen. Beauregard, and tramples not only the "truth of History," but the honor of two of the boldest champions of the cause he has espoused, remorselessly in the dust.

Not content with imputing to Jefferson Davis every social and political virtue under Heaven, this infatuated scribe claims for his hero the entire glory of the first battle of Bull Run in the following bright decorative bit of military writing:

> "On the morning upon which the battle of Manassas was fought, President Davis was at Richmond, about 120 miles distant from the field. When the first intelligence of the conflict reached him by telegraph, he got into an express train and reached the scene of action in the afternoon. The battle was then far from being decided, and, mounting his charger, he rode to the centre. Above the roar of small arms and the booming of artillery rose the shouts of twice ten thousand joyous voices to greet his arrival. Responding to the cheers of his countrymen, he placed himself conspicuously in the front. His presence, his words, 'Onwards, brave comrades, onwards!' gave new courage to both men and officers. The victory was no longer in doubt, and at sunset fifty thousand men were flying in disgrace, and flinging away arms, ammunition, and clothing, before an undisciplined army of two-thirds of its numbers."

It was bad enough for us to be beaten at Manassas, but to be informed that we were beaten by the advent of Jeff. Davis "mounted on his charger," and shouting, "Onwards, brave comrades, onwards!" like Mr. Forrest in the play of "Rolla," is too much to be borne.

Gen. Beauregard's report of the action would have informed our Caledonian bard, had he taken the pains to read that interesting document, that the "Confederate President" never reached the field at all until the day was won and the National army in full retreat.

That Tory newspapers and magazines in Great Britain should delight themselves in figurative vituperation of the Union and its defenders, is matter neither of surprise nor regret; but for the honor of good letters we are sorry to see journals once respectable subsiding under the influence of "those fellows," Mason and Slidell, into the style and temper of the yellow-covered novel.

The Rebels in Pennsylvania.—We do not imagine that the daring movement of Stewart's rebel cavalry into Pennsylvania is anything but a raid. We cannot believe that the surmise is correct that the rebel army is following or about to follow the venturesome cavalry leader into that State.

But whether the rebels propose an invasion of Pennsylvania or not, this movement shows the imperative necessity of the policy we have been urging for the last two or three days, of McCLELLAN's attacking at once the rebels at Winchester. If our Generals are determined to be forever inactive, it is almost to be hoped that the rebels, by some such act as this, will force them to activity, and force the Free States into a quick exertion of their tremendous, but unused or misused power. Gen. McCLELLAN, we believe, was absent in Philadelphia when this movement of the rebels was made. We suppose he is now with the army.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 10.

RUMORS ABOUT THE CABINET.

We have generally not noticed current rumors of Cabinet changes, simply because they lack reasonable foundation even for rumors. As they continue, however, to be thrust upon the public, it may be proper to state that these reports originate with parties anxious for the fulfillment of events they predict, and that there is no present change intended in the heads of Departments.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Secretary SEWARD has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, stating that the apprehensions of the people of the Central American States, in regard to the proposed colonization expedition, have been wrought up to a panic by the efforts of certain ill-disposed persons, who have misrepresented its objects, and that it will be advisable, therefore, to modify the plans in regard to its movements.

A circular, bearing date Oct. 2, 1862, has been sent from the State Department to the Diplomatic Representatives of the different Governments, on the subject of negro colonization. This is done because many persons of that race express a desire to emigrate, and many Governments have manifested a disposition to avail themselves of the benefits of such emigration. The circular is intended as a project for a convention, and stipulates—first, that the emigrants must be allowed to go from free choice, if at all, and that agents must be appointed by the Governments inviting emigration to superintend all details. Among those specified are a record of age, sex and condition, and place of embarkation and destination. Good vessels must be provided with such accommodations that families need not be separated on the voyage, and such party of emigrants shall be allowed a special agent of their own choice or that of the United States if desired. On arriving at the destination, they shall be provided with comfortable dwellings and lands, and be owners, and occupied by them, or furnished sufficient employment or hire. They shall be provided with clothing and medicines, and their children educated in elementary knowledge—these provisions to continue for five years. It is generally provided that the children shall not be separated from parents; that the emigrants and their posterity shall forever be free; that liberty of conscience and right of property shall be guaranteed, and all privileges granted which shall be enjoyed by citizens of the country to which they go. Provision is also made against neglect and suffering by reason of poverty or sickness. No monopoly is intended to be given to any country in the matter, but a Convention will be made with whatever nation possessing a constitutional Goverement shall choose to treat—the proposed limitation of such treaty being ten years.

THE CHEROKEES.

Indian Commissioner DALE and JOHN ROSS, Chief of the Cherokees, had an audience to-day with the President in regard to protecting that tribe against the rebels. Ross claims that his people are loyal, and should have sufficient force for their defence against their enemies, and those of the United States. He was assured by the President that arrangements were already made for sending a necessary force to the Indian territory, and that it was even now on its way.

THE INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

Intelligence was received to-day in official quarters that the Sioux Indians in Minnesota have ceased their hostilities, and were surrendering; and further, the military authorities were, at the latest accounts, severely punishing the most prominent of the guilty parties. The entire number of warriors does not exceed 1,100.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

Advices received here last night from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, inform us that the National troops there are being used as slave-hunters, the Provost Guard in that town having attempted the capture of an escaped slave of the Adjutant of the rebel General SIBLEY.

A REVIEW AT CENTREVILLE.

By advices from our special correspondent at Centreville, we learn that the troops stationed there, under the immediate command of Gen. STAHL, were reviewed and inspected, to-day, by Maj.-Gen. SIGEL, who went this morning, accompanied by his Staff, for that purpose. The inspection was generally satisfactory. Gen. SIGEL inspected each company, and frequently addressed himself personally to the officers and privates as he passed through the lines. Here he had a pleasant word for an old soldier whom he recognized, and there a word of advice, for a boy in years, who had been prompted by patriotic impulses to serve his country. He censured where he found it necessary, and praised those who merited such distinction. The whole force is under a high degree of discipline, and the display was fine. Gen. SIGEL's personal attention to the welfare of his men has secured their confidence and esteem.

THE POSTAGE-STAMP CURRENCY, ETC.

During the last quarter, ending with September, the Post-office Department issued to Postmasters 103,923,525 postage-stamps, as is shown by the bill of the "National Bank-Note Company." These stamps represent the aggregate amount of $3,116,064, or more than $1,349,416 for the quarter ending with the 30th of June.

A large proportion of the last issue is yet in the hands of the Postmasters, unsold, though no doubt half a million dollars' worth of postage-stamps are in circulation as currency.

The National Bank-Note Company have got the daily delivery of postage-currency up to $47,500, and it is understood it will reach $50,000 by the early part of next week. The total amount already delivered is $1,155,000.

GRANTING PASSES TO SECESSIONISTS.

That the old slipshod method of enforcing the blockade of intelligence is not yet obsolete, is illustrated by the ease with which known rebels secure permission to pass from point to point in this vicinity. It is a common thing for this class of "our fellow citizens," after indulging in the utterance of disloyal sentiments, and refusing the oath of allegiance, to be found traveling across our police lines, and accumulating information to be transmitted to their friends in arms against the Government. In fact, so facile is this operation, that they often proclaim the ease with which the passes on which they travel, are obtained.

As an example of this outrageous neglect (or worse) of official duty, we cite the case of a notorious Secessionist, merchant of Alexandria, named WHEAT, who came here lately, accompanied by a lady, with a pass from the Provost-Marshal good for seven days. His rebel proclivities can be no secret, as he refused the oath of allegiance not long since, and in consequence was obliged to submit to the closing of his store. We understand, too, that he transferred his pass to an uncle, BENONI WHEAT, lately an inmate of the Old Capitol Prison, but now at large on parole. Could some Asmodeus reveal the inner secrets of daily operations here, it would be curious to note how much mischief may result from the careless or treasonable issue of a single pass, to some rebel who has the will and zeal to extract from its use all the mischief it contains.

RESISTING THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.

A gentleman from Charles County, Md., informs us that a wide-spread and determined attempt will be made in the lower Counties to resist the draft, which takes place on the 15th inst. He says that nine out of every ten persons residing in that section of the State are opposed to the draft, and unless the Government provides a sufficient force to prevent it, our informant thinks will resist it with arms in their hands. Over one-third of the young men belonging to Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's Counties, have left Maryland, and are now serving in the rebel ranks. It is a common thing to see rebel officers on furlough, and dressed in full uniform, riding around the country, visiting their friends.

HOW THE REBELS ENFORCE THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The severity with which the Conscription Act of the rebel Government is enforced, may be judged from the following facts: In Occoquan, a small town on Occoquan creek, in Prince William County, Va., there were, before the war, between two hundred and three hundred inhabitants. Now, only *ten* male citizens remain, and they are upward of seventy years old. The conscription is equally rigid in other sections, companies of horsemen scouring the country in all directions for men, who, when found, are marched off without notice or delay, and immediately sent to the front.

AN OUTRAGE.

The personal security and admirable police regulations of the capital of the country were well illustrated this evening, in an assault made upon FRANK HENRY, a TIMES reporter, by some ruffians who attacked him on Pennsylvania-avenue, in front of GROVER's theatre, about 8 o'clock, knocked him down and otherwise maltreated him, and made good their escape without recognition or hindrance. Mr. HENRY is fearless and outspoken in his exposure of the venomous treason that haunts all the purlieus of this city under the disguise of feebly enforced loyalty, and this is supposed to be the penalty inflicted for his too thorough loyalty, by the traitors whom he has denounced to the authorities.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. SMALLEY.

First Lieut. EUGENE A. SMALLEY, of the Marine Corps, was tried last month at Norfolk on the charge of absence without leave from his station at Gospor Navy-yard. The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to be reprimanded in General Orders by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy. The decision on this sentence has required serious consideration on the part of the revising power. The Secretary in the General Order says, if it were not confirmed the officer convicted would altogether escape punishment for an offence which a majority of military men would certainly regard as of a very grave character, particularly when committed in time of war at a station but recently in the possession of the enemy, and still in the vicinity of hostile operations. The Court have adverted to no palliating circumstances in explanation of the lenity of the sentence, and on reviewing the record, I can perceive none except the plea of limited experience of the duties of an officer, urged by the accused in his defence. This sentence, unaccompanied by any comment, is not calculated properly to enlarge the limited experience of a young officer, or give him correct notions of the importance of discipline. It would tend rather to mislead him. I am constrained, therefore, in confirming it, to accompany this reprimand of Lieut. SMALLEY with an admonition to him and other young officers of the corps to regard the sentence in this case as indicating the true character of the offence committed.

AN ORDER MODIFIED.

The order from the War Department, of August last, has been modified by substituting the word "supernumerary" instead of "incompetent," as characterizing the officers to be mustered out of service on the disbanding of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania and Eighty-seventh New-York Volunteers, the men having been transferred to other regiments from the same States, under the direction of the General commanding the Army of the Potomac.

AFFAIRS IN COLORADO.

Gov. EVANS, of Colorado, is here, in order to make arrangements for the protection of that Territory from Indian depredations, and guarding the overland route by which the people are furnished with domestic supplies.

GEN. HARTSUFF RECOVERING.

From a gentleman who arrived here from Frederick, we learn that Gen. HARTSUFF is rapidly recovering from his severe wounds, received in the battle of Antietam. He rode out, yesterday, for the first time since the battle, on horseback, and says he will be able to take the field again in the course of a week or ten days.

PENSIONS.

Six hundred and seventy-five applications for Pensions have been received by the Commissioner of Pensions within the last two weeks.

SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary CHASE, though quite lame, was able to day to attend a Cabinet meeting.

SURGEON-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. JAMES KING, Division Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was to-day relieved to assume the position of Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania, to which place he has been appointed by Gov. CURTIN, *vice* Dr. H. H. SMITH, resigned. Dr. KING has been for over a year in the field, and is regarded by the army as one of the most faithful and efficient of surgeons.

EXAMINERS APPOINTED.

The following Medical Examiners have been appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions:

JOHN LOWMAN, Johnston, Penn.
JOSEPH S. CARTER, Urbana, Ohio.
WM. W. WALKER, Fond du Lac, Wis.

INFORMATION FROM THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is in receipt, daily, of large numbers of letters from Assistant Assessors and Deputy Collectors, asking information on matters connected with their duties, states that no notice, hereafter, will be taken of such communications, and refers those who desire information on such matters to the principal officer in the District from whence such inquiries proceed, who is the proper person to whom subordinates should apply for any information connected with the assessment and collection of taxes.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander SCOTT has been detached from the steamer *Florida* and ordered to return North.

Midshipman HUNTINGTON has been appointed Acting-Ensign, and ordered to the Pacific Squadron.

Lieut.-Commander WALKER has been ordered to join the Mississippi flotilla.

Commander GUEST has been detached from the *Moasko* and ordered to return North.

Commander GEORGE RODGERS has been detached from the *Tioga* and ordered to return North.

Commander CLARY will relieve him on the *Tioga*.

Commander BARNETT has been detached from duty as Inspector of the New-York Navy-yard, and will be relieved by Commander BALDWIN.

Commander BEAUMONT and Lieut. STEECE have been ordered to the steamer *Florida*.

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municated.]

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Cure of Consumption.

LETTER NO. XX.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As it is the aim of these letters to remove popular errors in regard to pulmonary diseases, permit me to say a few words on the *curability of Consumption.* It is not, I think, assuming too much to say that most persons entertain grave doubts on this subject, while many are so thoroughly convinced of the impossibility of curing this disease that they do not hesitate to characterize all medication having that object in view as "dishonest" and "empirical." Tubercles in the lungs are, in their opinion, equivalent to the *Hand of Death*; and the delusion is so deeply rooted and inveterate that we can hardly hope that *common sense, plain facts and unimpeachable testimony* will prove sufficient to dispel it. Still the object is worth a trial, and I have not entirely lost faith in the wisdom of the old Roman maxim, *Magna est veritas et prævalebit.*

Before I proceed to give the testimony of others' let me endeavor to make my own views clear on this point. The question is, *Can consumption be cured?* My answer is unequivocally *Yes, after* tubercles are deposited—after they have *softened* and broken down the air-cells and bronchical tubes of the part in which deposited, forming a *cavity*, the lungs can still be healed and the patient regain comfortable health. Neither the presence of tubercles nor the actual existence of tuberculous abscess in the lungs precludes the [illegible] recovery. These are my views, and however much they may appear at variance with the opinion generally entertained, I venture to add that there is not in the United States to-day one physician, of respectable standing, bold enough to dispute their truth.

Let it not, however, be inferred from what I have said that I do not regard consumption as a most alarming disease; nor that it can be cured as readily in the *last* as in the *first* stage. What I mean is that this disease in not *necessarily* fatal in any stage—that patients do actually recover after the lungs have undergone *partial destruction by ulceration.*

How does cure take place? It may take place by *absorption*—that is to say, the tubercular deposit may be taken up by the absorbent vessels and expelled from the system among the excretions of the body. When the tubercular matter is in the *first* stage, or *not far* advanced in the *second*, cure generally takes place in this way. You have, no doubt, often observed *swellings* disappear after they had existed for weeks—have known persons to regain the natural size of the neck after years of affliction with the *Goitre* (what is commonly called "Thick Neck")—have seen *Dropsical Effusions* removed, and "*Boils*" which seemed about to "*come to a head*" fade gradually away. Whoever has seen these changes has witnessed the cure of a disease by *absorbtion*. Let me make this perfectly plain. Certain vessels have the power of taking up and expelling from the body impurities and morbid deposits. By the action of these vessels, the tubercular matter deposited in the lungs is removed, in the same way that *water* is removed when Dropsy is cured without "*tapping*."

Another way in which cure takes place is by the *softening* and expulsion of the tubercular matter, and the subsequent cicatrization of the cavity formed. When a boil breaks, its *matter* is discharged, and the part heals up, leaving a scar; when an abscess forms in the flesh and comes to a head, it discharges a quantity of pus, and then under proper treatment the diseased part heals up and becomes apparently sound; when a carbuncle has eaten a large hole into the flesh, the dead parts gradually separate from the living, the cavity fills up by *granulation* with new matter, a callous forms over the whole, and health is reëstablished; when a *scrofulous* gland breaks in the neck, and after discharging its contents heals up again; when a burnt surface granulates, throws out coagulable lymph, and finally becomes covered with a kind of skin which we call a *cicatrix*—we have in each case an example of what takes place in the lungs when a tubercular abscess heels. The parts destroyed are never reformed, but new matter is thrown out, which draws the sides of the cavity together and seals it up. When a *boil* or *carbuncle* is completely healed up, it ceases to secrete *pus*, and so, also, when a cavity in the lungs heals, the patient ceases to *expectorate*, because "*matter*" is no longer formed. To all intents and purposes, the cure is as perfect in one case as in the other.

But it may be said the blood is always *impure* in consumption, and hence cure will not take place so readily in this disease as in the other diseases mentioned. That is very true, but it does not follow that it will not do so if the physician restores the blood to its usual purity by proper inhalations. To accomplish this should always be the first aim of treatment, for assuredly no cure can be expected so long as the blood remains loaded with carbonacious impurity. I know of no means by which the blood can be deprived of carbon except the use of highly oxygenated inhalations; nor of any method by which we can act directly upon an abscess in the lungs, (as we do upon a carbuncle on the external surface of the body,) except by medicating the air which the patient breathes. When a more rational method of treatment is discovered, the profession will have reason to congratulate itself on having affected *an improvement upon nature.*

I presume there are to be found among the medical men of this country some who, drawing their conclusions from the results of their own practice, may still feel disposed to deny that it is possible to cure consumption. To a physician who has grown gray in practice, and yet among the hundreds who have sought his advice cannot recall to recollection even *one* consumptive invalid saved through his ministrations, this skepticism is perhaps natural. Human nature is frail, and we must not demand of it more than it can bear. The bitterest dose the patient can administer to his medical adviser is to express the opinion that some other physician is able to accomplish what he has failed to perform.

But to return to the curability of Consumption. I will close with a few quotations in proof of the correctness of the opinion I have expressed.

The late Dr. Swett remarks:

"Another important question presents itself. Is consumption a curable disease? and if so, what is the proportion of cases which recover? The general impression in the medical profession is that a patient with consumption is doomed to death. * * * * I have known a number of patients during the last fifteen years who have had the evidences of consumption, and sometimes in an *advanced stage*, who finally recovered, and are now in the enjoyment of good health." (Page 279.)

Sir James Clark, the Queen's Physician, says:

"That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laenec and other modern pathologists." (Page No. 137.)

Prof. Carswell, of London, observes:

"Pathological anatomy has perhaps never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of *tubercular Consumption.*" (Cyc. Prac. Med.) And Laennec declares "that the cure of Consumption, where the lungs are not *completely* disorganized, ought not to be looked upon as at all impossible in reference either to the nature of the disease or of the organ affected. * * * The destruction of a part of the substance of the lungs is by no means necessarily mortal." (Page 328.)

Then let us hear no more of the *incurability* of this disease, or of the "empiricism" of those who strive to effect its cure; but let all good men unite to encourage and stimulate to increased exertions those who are zealously laboring in the great cause of science and humanity.

My next letter will be on the treatment of Consumption.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1862.

Note.—Dr. R. HUNTER, in association with his brother, Dr. JAMES HUNTER, devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can be consulted personally or by letter, at No. 832 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

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Dyspepsia, Indigestion and other Chronic Diseases, readily curable by new remedies. Particulars given in Dr. WOLF'S Essay to be had (or post free) on application to him, No. 832 Broadway. Hours 7 to 10 A. M. 3 to 6 P. M.

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KENTUCKY, CLASS 482.—Oct. 10, 1862.
50, 52, 7, 30, 56, 35, 13, 5, 31, 21, 20, 66.

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DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 429.—Oct. 10, 1862.
67, 39, 49, 25, 77, 6, 21, 4, 56, 51, 28, 3, 47, 24.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 352.—Oct. 10, 1862.
50, 72, 43, 65, 7, 20, 44, 9, 23, 14, 58, 25.

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THE CONSCRIPTION LAWS OF THE WORLD,
Together with
ALL THE PARTICULARS OF THE STAMP TAX
And
BUSINESS LICENSE ACT,
Will appear in TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.
Also,

All the very latest telegraphic and mail news, army and navy news, base ball and fire matters, sporting intelligence, ship news, financial news, market reports, theatrical and musical reviews, law and police intelligence, City news, foreign news, church music, marriages and deaths, &c., &c.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

Has a larger local circulation than any other newspaper in New-York. Office 115 Fulton-st. The Mercury lightning press, the largest in the City, can be seen in operation from 7½ this P. M. to 7½ A. M.

FRIENDS OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS—I have always on hand a good assortment of the WINES and BRANDIES of PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD and GUIRAUD, of BORDEAUX, France. All goods warranted strictly pure. They are recommended and largely used for medical purposes. J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

Extract from a Letter on the Battlefield.

* * * * * *

This battle (Antietam) has been the most sanguinary of the war, and the only one fought with visible design, and upon military principles. The arrangement of our corps on the overlooking position of the commanding General—the sending into action the right and left divisions—the closing up of the centre and final success—excites bewildering admiration, and carries the mind to the great fields of Austerlitz and Wagram, fought by Napoleon. Of all this have I spoken. The *heart* history of such a conflict, purchased by the life and blood of twenty thousand men, must be found in the hospitals. War has its glories—but it has its ten thousand demons in these human tortures, that make the eye-balls ache—the heart bleed—the lips palsy, and the brain reel. The sight is at first positively unendurable. The life-blood of some is still trickling away in silent calmness—while the dissevered limbs and maniac brain of others give rise to sounds God grant I may not again witness.

But ye mothers who here seek a son—or wives a husband—or sisters a brother—or sons a father—know and be consoled that even here the hand of mercy is watchful and better care is bestowed upon your loved ones than might at first seem possible. It was in the hospital, where rested the gallant Hooker, that I learned the history of those mythical words so often seen and so little understood, "S. T.—1860—X." Anything alleviating the sufferings and saving the lives of our soldiers is a National blessing. I witnessed some astonishing results from this article.

It is well known the effect of burnt gunpowder and excitement is thirst, which, added to the loss of blood in the wounded, creates the necessity of a reviving stimulant. In this particular hospital, the physicians were allowing their patients to drink Plantation Bitters, otherwise called S. T.—1860—X, and although the wounded are most numerous here—this division having opened the fight at 5 in the morning—the men were mostly composed, and there was very little fainting. The article acts upon the stomach and nerves in a most incomprehensible manner, superior to brandy, and without subsequent stupefying reaction. It originated in the West Indies, composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Roots, Herbs, &c.; all preserved in St. Croix Rum—the S. T.—1860—X being a secret ingredient, not yet revealed to the public. It is principally recommended for want of appetite, disordered liver, intermittent fevers, stomachic difficulties, &c. I understand it was somewhat known in the Southern States previous to the war, and it appears an agent of Jefferson Davis recently applied to the proprietors for the privilege to make it for hospital purposes during the war, to which they made the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

Mr. ———,
Agent of, etc.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to a communication offering us "fifty thousand dollars for the recipe and right to make the Plantation Bitters, for your hospital purposes, during the war," we beg to say, your price is a liberal one, considering it would cost us nothing to comply, and that otherwise we can derive no revenue from the Southern States; but, Sir, our duty to our Government, and our ideas of consistency, would not allow us to entertain it, although it might please us to assuage the sufferings of your misguided followers.

We remain,
Very respectfully,
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

emen give the history of certain ingredients of their article for over two hundred years—showing that through all changes of the medical profession and its practitioners, strength, composure and cheerfulness have been derived from these sources. Dr. WOODS in the Washington Hospitals informed me that one patient was fast sinking and crazy, and had not slept an hour for two weeks, until the Plantation Bitters came to his knowledge, when one day's trial gave him a night's rest, and he was now fast recovering. I am surprised our Government has not equaled JEFFERSON DAVIS in energy, and adopted this invaluable article in all our hospitals. The weak soldiers cling to it like a brother. As a lay member, I can bear witness it is "good to take," and affords more energy and life than anything I ever tried. Success to the Plantation Bitters.

But I have digressed. In my next I shall speak of gathering in the wounded, burying the dead, &c.

NICODEMUS.

A REMARKABLE MEDICINE
IS
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
in curing so rapidly, RHEUMATISM, BARBER'S ITCH, and diseases of the blood, liver, and kidneys.
IT HAS BEEN IN USE THIRTY YEARS,
and made thousands of cures yearly. Only to be had at the principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

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CLOTHES WRINGER,
Patented Dec. 17, 1861.
COMBINING SIMPLICITY WITH EFFICIENCY.
Every Family Should Possess a
CLOTHES WRINGER,
BECAUSE,

1—It is a relief to the hardest part of Washing-day.
2—It enables the Washing to be done in one-third less time.
3—It saves its cost by saving the clothes.
4—It helps to WASH the clothes as well as to DRY them.

WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE A
PUTNAM WRINGER,
BECAUSE,

1—The Rolls being of Vulcanized Rubber, will bear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off buttons.
2—Our Improved Method of Fastening the Rubber to the shaft, secured to us by Letters Patent, just issued, we believe to be superior to any other.
3—The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to shrink, swell, split, &c., is prevented.
4—The SPIRAL SPRINGS over the Rolls render this machine SELF-ADJUSTING, so that small and large articles, as well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure.
5—The Patent Fastening by which the machine is tightened to the tub, we believe to be superior, in simplicity and efficiency, to anything yet offered.
6—It will wring thoroughly anything from a SINGLE THREAD to a BED-QUILT, without any alteration whatever.
7—No thumb-screws or complicated fastenings to wear out or get out of order; it can be fastened firmly to the tub in a single second.

RETAIL PRICES, $5 to $6.
AGENTS WANTED
with cash to purchase machines.
Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt with.
PUTNAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
O. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer.
Manufacturers of Putnam Patent Clothes-Wringers, Ironing Machines, Cork-Fasteners, Sirup Gauges, &c.,
No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

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DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.
It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.
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Of Lincoln, McClellan, Scott, the Lord's Prayer, &c.
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JOHN TAGLIABUE'S PATENT.
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These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
Established 1840. For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

BOSTON TOILET PERFECTIONS.
Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.......Restores and Dresses Hair.
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Bogle's Balm of Cytheria..........Cures Tan and Freckles.
Surpassing all others.....Try! Be convinced. Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. For sale by F. C. Wells & Co., Rushton, Hegeman & Co., and all others.

SOLID GOLD THIMBLES.
Some as low as $3 each.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *City of Baltimore*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 11th day of October, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and the up-town Stations as follows, viz.:—Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 20 ST. MARK'S-place, (8th-st.)—*Open to the Public.*—The undersigned respectfully notifies his friends and former patrons, and the public, that the regular classes for the season will commence WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, and continue Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Classes for boys over 5 years of age, in afternoons, from 4 to 6 o'clock. ABNER S. BRADY, Instructor.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices, for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 Houston-st. F. KRUTINA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.
I.
LES MISERABLES.—VALJEAN.

The FIFTH PART and last of Victor Hugo's immortal French novel "Les Miserables." The whole of this magnificent series is now ready—all parts uniform in appearance and price.

THE SERIES COMPRISES:
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*** It would be useless to urge anyone to purchase this superb work. Its reputation has become so fixed, and its splendid character so perfectly admitted everywhere, that the simple announcement of its completion will produce thousands and thousands of readers.

II.
THE SLAVE POWER:

Its Character, Career, and Probable designs; being an attempt to explain the real issues involved in the American contest. By J. E. CAIRNES, M. A., Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy, England. One large octavo, cloth bound, price $1.

This remarkable volume has already created the most intense excitement in London, where it has been just issued, and it will be found to be for this country the most candid and impartial hand-book for every class and shade of political and social opinion ever published.

*** Copies of any of these books will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by
CARLTON, Publisher, New-York,
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.

LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.
Third Edition just ready.
A POPULAR TREATISE
ON
DEAFNESS.
By Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, of New-York.
One small 12mo., with Illustrations. Price 75 cents.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book
FOR THE PEOPLE,
not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its attending evils. This book fills such a vacuum. It is clear and comprehensive.

The New-York *Observer* says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on."

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise, written in a clear and common-sense style, easily understood."

The work should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.

*** Sold by booksellers everywhere, and it will be sent by mail, *free*, on receipt of price, 75 cents, by
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WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS.
SIEGE AND REDUCTION OF FORT PULASKI, GA.
Papers on Practical Engineering. No. 8. Official Report to the U. S. Engineer Department of the Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, Ga.: February, March, and April, 1862. By Brig-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, U. S. A. Illustrated by Maps and Views. 1 vol., large 8vo.
ALSO NEARLY READY,
ELEMENTS OF MILITARY ART AND HISTORY.
Comprising the History of the Tactics of the separate arms, the combination of the arms, and the minor operations of war. By EDWARD DE LA BARRE DUPARCQ, Captain of Engineers, and Professor of the Military Art in the Imperial School of Saint Cyr. Translated by Brig-Gen. GEORGE W. CULLUM, U. S. A., Chief of the Staff of Major-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. A. 1 vol. 8vo.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher 192 Broadway.

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THE DAUGHTER OF HERODIAS;
A Dramatic Poem.
12mo. 75 cents.
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FOR TO-MORROW.
WHIM, SARCASM AND SONG.

The admirers of the original and unique in literature, as well as the public generally, are hereby notified that to-morrow's issue of the famous
SUNDAY MERCURY
will present, among other capital things, in its celebrated Table Talk, the very best letter yet written by that eccentric satirist and war correspondent,
ORPHEUS C. KERR,
ORPHEUS C. KERR,
ORPHEUS C. KERR,
ORPHEUS C. KERR,
(Author of the "Orpheus C. Kerr" papers.)
Said epistle makes pleasantly known the discovery by the Chaplain of the Mackerel Brigade, of a new
"PICCIOLA,"
in a village near Winchester.
Also noting the glorious promotion of iron-plated COMMODORE HEAD, with a reliable sketch of his life, setting forth in peculiar colors the awful
SUFFERINGS OF OUR TROOPS,
the queer mistakes made by the venerable Gammon, and graphically depicting the unseemly conduct of Capt. MUNCHAUSEN, while four Confederacies were debating upon the President's
EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.
In addition to this comprehensive satire, a charming little social essay on the Cacoethes Loquendi will also be found in the
"SUNDAY TABLE TALK"
OF TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

DR. GUTMANN'S
ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS,
373 FOURTH-ST., 373
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND BOWERY.
These Baths, fitted up in the most elegant and improved style, are a certain remedy for
CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN,
CHRONIC CATARRHS, (Cold,)
RHEUMATISM AND GOUT,
PARALYSIS AND NEURALGIA,
MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS,
DYSPEPSIA, &c., &c.
The establishment is open daily from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. For ladies, from 10 to 12 A. M. On Sundays, for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 A. M. Terms moderate.

SEASONS. I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
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FINE GOLD HUNTING WATCHES—FOR Ladies; some as low as $25 each, warranted correct timekeepers. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE.

TO THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEES OF THE COUNTIES OF THIS STATE:

It is earnestly requested that the Union Central Committees of the different Counties will organize and arrange for Mass Meetings in their most important localities. When they are not provided with speakers, the same will be supplied by the Union State Central Committee.

Those wishing speakers to address such meetings, will address the undersigned at the earliest day practicable, naming the time and place, when and where the meetings will be held, and such suggestions as may occur to them as to the speakers they desire.

H. R. LOW, Chairman,
Astor House, New-York.
BEN. FIELD, Secretary.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES,"
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY,
Good Men yet received to fill
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st.

FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.
IRONSIDES, COL. HOYT.
COMPANY B, at No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, pays TEN DOLLARS extra bounty. Now is your time, before the draft. Good companions and pleasant associations. Capt. DAVID D. TERRY.
EDWARD ABBOTT, } Lieutenants.
EDWARD KILPATRICK, }

A WAR MEETING
Of the Teachers of New-York City will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., on SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M., for the purpose of consulting as to measures proper to be taken by them in the present crisis of our National affairs. By order of the Committee, THOS. HUNTER, Chairman.
W. M. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT FOR NINE MONTHS.—Co. A, Headquarters 481 Third-av. Young men desiring to serve their country in this her hour of need, will find this company such as is desirable. Arrangements have been made to give a special bounty to all who join with us. For all necessary information, apply at the Headquarters 481 Third-av.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.
NICHOLAS BREWER, } Lieutenants.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, }

VOSBURGH CHASSEURS, ATTENTION.—Any of the members of the Fifty-third Regiment willing to join a good regiment for nine months, can have an opportunity by calling at the headquarters of Company K, Ironsides Regiment, No. 550 Grand-st., or Lieut. J. F. CROFT, No. 811 Broadway, from 2 o'clock to 8 P. M. The officers of this Company will exert themselves to procure for those who join their back pay. Apply at once. Capt. D. S. MAPES, late Seventh Reg't N. G.
JOHN F. CROFT and J. K. ALFORD, Lieutenants.

$1,000 BOUNTY.—IRONSIDES REGIMENT, Co. E, Rev. M. C. Kempsey, Captain. $1,000 will be paid to ten recruits from Brooklyn; $250 will be paid to five recruits from New-York City. This is the best bounty offered, and only this number of men required to fill the company. Apply to-day, at 820 Broadway.

$40 BOUNTY WILL BE PAID TO ALL WHO enlist to-day in Capt. D. D. Terry's company of the "Ironsides," organizing for nine months. Headquarters at No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway.

REVENUE ASSESSORS.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—Notice is hereby given to the tax payers of the Seventh Collection District, comprising the Seventeenth and Eleventh Wards in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into eleven divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions hereby given:

DIVISION No. 1.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Third-avenue, south by Third and Fourth avenues, west by Fourth-avenue. Forman Whitney, Assistant Assessor; office, rooms No. 23 and 25 Bible-house, Astor-place. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DIVISION No. 2.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Second-avenue, south by Second-street, west by Bowery and Third-avenue. Samuel R. Smith, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 30 Fifth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M.

DIVISION No. 3.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by First-avenue, south by First-street, west by Second-avenue. Francis Heul, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 93 Third-street. Office hours, from 7 to 9 A.M.

DIVISION No. 4.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue A, south by First-street, west by First-avenue. B. Schwartz, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 170 First-ave-nue. Office hours, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 5.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue B, south by First and Houston streets, west by Avenue A. Christian Schaud, Assistant Assessor; No. 190 Seventh-street. Office hours, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 6.—Bounded north by Second-avenue, First and Houston streets, east by Suffolk-street, south by Rivington-street, west by Bowery. Jacob D. Young, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 15 Second-street. Office hours, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 7.—Bounded north by Second-street and Houston-street, east by Columbia-street and Avenue D, south by Rivington-street, west by Suffolk-street and Avenue B. George P. Stutzman, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 41 Clinton-street. Office hours from 8 to 10, at Central Office Rooms, No. 23 and 25 Bible House.

DIVISION No. 8.—Bounded north by Fourth-street, east by East River, south by Rivington-street, west by Columbia-street and Avenue D. John Lewis, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 443 East Houston-street. Office hours from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 9.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue C, south by second-avenue, west by Avenue B. Alfred Erbe, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 580 Fourth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

DIVISION No. 10.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue D, south by Second avenue, west by Avenue C. James Darlington, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 619 Fourth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 11.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by East River, south by Fourth-street, west by Avenue D. Abraham Stickney, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 132 Avenue C. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association of persons, partnership or corporation, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th Section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th Section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessor in their respective districts.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, Rooms Nos. 23 and 25 Bible House, entrance Astor-place. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER,
Assessor Seventh Collection District,
State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. —, 1862.

THE GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE,
OCT. 5, 1862.
BURNING OF THE "BASTABLE ARCADE."
A "HERRING'S CHAMPION" HEARD FROM!

SYRACUSE, Oct. 7, 1862.

Messrs. D. S. & S. P. GEER, Agents for Herring & Co.'s Safes:

GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that the Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you in September, 1857, has just passed through the fire of the Bastable Arcade in this City. The Safe contained all my valuable papers, together with $100 in bills, (which you offered to insure for $5,) and came out all safe and sound, not a single paper is illegible or materially injured.

I consider Herring's Patent Champion Safe is all that you claim for it.

Yours, &c., N. C. POWERS, M. D.

When it is known that other safes in the same fire proved unsafe, and destroyed their contents, the superiority of the Herring's Patent is practically demonstrated, and clearly proves to be the best and most reliable Fire-proof Safe ever manufactured.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's New Patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar.
HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE COMBINED, *one safe within another!*
Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, plain and ornamental; Sideboard and Parlor Safes, being finished in imitation of elegant pieces of furniture.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING, & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES.
Established 40 years.
Adapted to every branch of business for weighing light or heavy merchandise.
Railroad, Hay, and Coal SCALES.
Grocers', Druggists' and Confectioners' SCALES.
Portable, Platform, Counter and Floor SCALES.
Weighmasters' Frames, Beams and Apparatus.
Special attention given to foreign standards.
A full stock of all kinds constantly in store of our own City make, and warranted in every particular.
R. BROWN,
No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.
Mr. J. D. BROWER, who has been with this House for the last eighteen years, remains with us.

NOTICE.—FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 158 pieces, $27.
Fancy gilt and colored Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $6 50 and upwards.
Fancy gilt and colored Dinner Sets, $34 and upwards.
Fine English Dinner Sets, 165 pieces, $18.
Fine English Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $2 50.
Housekeepers will find it to their advantage by calling at J. & T. DONALDSON'S, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.
JOHN HYSLOP,
Late with E. V. Haughwout & Co.
All their large stock of glass and fancy goods, marked down very low, in plain figures.
They still continue to manufacture gas fixtures in every variety.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT—PROF. MATTISON will preach as usual in his church, Forty-first-st., near Sixth-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The evening discourse will be the first of a course of four Sabbath evening Lectures upon the subject of *Future Punishment*. Will all men finally become Holy and Happy? Admission free, and seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. SHEDD will preach a sermon to Young Men at the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A general invitation is extended. Rev. C. D. MURRAY will preach the second sermon in the Series at the Market-st. D. R. Church on the following SABBATH EVENING.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Portland-av., Brooklyn. Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D., of New-York, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, at 7¾ P. M., will preach the second of a series of discourses on the "Authenticity and Inspiration of the Scriptures;" subject: *The Necessity of a Revelation.*

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State street Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Third Sermon on the Beattitudes*; and 7½ P. M., Subject, by particular request, *The Recognition of Friends in Heaven.* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every Tuesday, at 7½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Rev. Dr. CRAIK, of Louisville, Ky., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. STOWE, of Bristol, R. I., will preach in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. RANDALL, of Boston, Mass., will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, WEST EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY, the 12th, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. In the morning, Rev. F. MARION MACALLISTER, of San Francisco, will preach, and in the evening, Rev. F. C. EWER.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Seats free. Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, of Oswego, will preach in the morning; Rev. C. B. STOUT, of Iowa, in the afternoon, and Rev. F. M. MCALLISTER, of San Francisco, in the evening.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will ordain WILLIAM R. EASTMAN and ALBERT G. RULIFFSON as Chaplains in the army. Services at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. ADAMS',) on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D. Charge by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D.

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?—The watchman said, "The morning cometh, and also the night," &c. Isaiah xxi., 11, 12. Preaching on the above subject, by Elder W. SHEPPARD, at Botanic Hall No. 68 East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. All who are interested to know where we are in the night, are invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, Broadway, below Grand.—Services at 10½ by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON. At 7½ P. M., *Thanksgiving in Despondency*, by Rev. CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS. Sunday-School and Bible Class at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men and families welcome. Seats free. In the evening, Prof. JOHNSTONE will lead the singing.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF the Atonement, N. E. corner 33d-st. and 2d-av., Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A clergyman from Boston will preach, and in the EVENING the Rev. Dr. EAMES, a Delegate to the General Convention.

STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. GEORGE W. DODGE, formerly Chaplain of the Fire Zouaves, will give some account of a twelve months' imprisonment at the South, before the Ladies' Mission Society of Stanton-st. Baptist Church, SABBATH EVENING, Oct. 12, 1862, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—LARGE HALL, CORNER EIGHTH-av. and 33d-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister.—Divine services every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School, 9 o'clock A. M. Families and others are cordially invited to attend. No taxes on the pews.

REV. R. HOWARD WALLACE, OF LITTLE Britain, will supply the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church, Canal-st., (entrance in Greene-st.) NEXT SABBATH, 12th inst., MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

"HELPS AND HINDRANCES TO PIETY IN TIME OF WAR".—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle; services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st. and Madison-av.—There will be a missionary meeting at the Church of the Incarnation on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Right Revs. Bishop BURGESS, TALBOT and WHIPPLE will address the meeting.

THE MEETING-HOUSE OF THE NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts, having been closed for several weeks for repairs, will be reopened on LORD'S DAY, Oct. 12. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the morning, and Right Rev. JACKSON KEMPER, Bishop of Wisconsin, in the evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 9th and 10th avs. Sermon on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. S. F. FARMER. Subject in the afternoon—*The Characteristics of the General Judgment.*

JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, will preach for this Association at the Church of the Holy Communion, (20th-st. and 6th-av.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Association.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Subject—*Analysis of the Proclamation of Emancipation and the way to make the most of it for God and Justice.*

REV. DR. JAMES L. HODGE HAS COMmenced his labors with the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Broadway, 47th-st. and 7th-av., and will preach every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, WILL, on SUNDAY EVENING, give his third discourse on "The Higher Relations of Life." Subject, *Government, or Our Legal Relations.* Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. A series of sermons will be preached on SUNDAYS, at 4 o'clock, P. M., addressed to those who believe in the Second Coming of Christ. All such are specially invited to attend.

"AUTUMN."—REV. I. S. KALLOCH WILL preach on the lessons of the season, SABBATH EVENING, in Laight-st. Church, corner Laight and Varick sts. He will preach in the morning on *The Fourth Beatitude.*

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, THE PROPHet who foretold the war, and many other events of this day of God, will preach the word of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st. Right Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 12. Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, will preach in the Afternoon. Services, 10½ A. M.; 3½ P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock AFTERNOON, at 3, Communion, EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—IN the Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School prayer meeting SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. BALCH, Secretary of the House of Bishops, will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st-st.—Rev. Prof. RAYMOND, of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—BISHOP EASTBURN, of Massachusetts, is (D. V.) to preach in this Church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service at 3½ P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, 17TH-ST., BEtween 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY, 12th inst., Rev. G. T. CROOKS, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. ABEL STEVENS, the Pastor, at 7 P. M. Seats free.

REV. THOS. MARSDEN WILL PREACH, as usual, in the Rochester-av. Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meetings on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching by Rev. JAS. B. DUNN on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Strangers and the public cordially invited.

RT. REV. G. T. BEDELL, D. D., ASSISTANT Bishop of Ohio, will preach in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Communion service TO-MORROW MORNING. Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches. Also at 7½ o'clock P. M.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

At all prices, from 75 cents to $25. French Morocco for 50 pictures, $3; Turkey Morocco, 50 pictures, $4; best Turkey Morocco, for 50 pictures, (warranted,) $5.
Call and examine them.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY TWO REspectable young women, situations—one is a very good cook, and would assist with washing; has the best City reference—the other is willing to make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging. Would prefer a good home to wages. Call or address, No. 160 East 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by an experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and also is a good baker; can be seen for two days at No. 123 33d-st., between the 6th and 7th avs. The best of City reference from her last place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; no objections to the country; good city references. Call, for two days, at No. 146 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objections to assist in washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her employer's. Call at, or address, No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent woman wants a situation in a private family to do the cooking, washing and ironing; has excellent recommendations. Call, for two days, at 91 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Call for 2 days at No. 171 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Good City reference from her last place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A small private family as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 100 East 29th-st., one door from 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN COOK WISHES A SITuation; understands cooking in French and German style, and can be highly recommended; will not assist in washing. Call at No. 167 Hester-st., near Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, lately landed, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing; is willing and obliging: would go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a first-class private family, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. No objection to the country. Call or address No. 1 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can be seen for two days, at corner of 25th-st. and 7th-av., over McKencey's store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of a baby; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 503 3d-av., near 36th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 East 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 384 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children and do plain sewing; or would do general housework; best of reference can be had. Call at No. 166 9th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; has the best City and country reference. Call at No. 211 West 15th-st., back basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED. BY A very respectable Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and washer and ironer, or as laundress; best of City reference can be given. Call or address to No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young woman is desirous of procuring a situation as nurse and chambermaid in a private family; is accustomed to the care of children, and has the best of City recommendations. She can be seen for two days at her present place of employment, No. 22 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived 3 years. Call at No. 152 7th-av., 3d floor, near 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has 5 years' City reference. Call at No. 137 East 26th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND FAMILY SEWER.—A highly respectable and well-recommended English person desires a situation in the above capacity; can bring up children from their birth; is competent and reliable, and has the best of testimonials; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young English Protestant person wants a situation in a private family as nurse or chambermaid. Apply, for two days, at No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—COLORED SERVANT.—A SITUAtion wanted by a first-class nurse, of 20 years' experience. Inquire of TITUS, No. 247 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman fully competent in all the requisites, as dressmaker and hair-dresser; French fluting and pleating, &c.; having lived with a first-class family in Brooklyn for the last six years. Apply at No. 433 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., New-York, in store.

AS LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; has a perfect knowledge of the business. Call, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 74 West 26th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable woman, to do general housework in a small family. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT OR AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A well-recommended, willing and obliging young woman desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl, who thoroughly understands her business, wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid, and to take care of children; she has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid or regular laundress; does up linens in style; fluting and finery; understands mangling and crimping; wages $8 to $10; City or country. Call, or address a note, No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, who can give the best City references, wants a situation in a private family. Apply for two days at No. 149 East 9th-st., beeween Broadway and 4th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has had long experience in England and in the United States; understands every thing in the proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable references for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 398 7th-av.; or No. 57 West 33d-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a man who has lived four years in last place, and of whom his late employer's reference says, "he now leaves me very much to my regret." Can be seen at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.; or a note addressed to COACHMAN, as above, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a highly respectable Protestant young man, with good moral habits, strictly temperate, a good careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his present employer. Call or address CHAS. WATERS, No. 840 Broadway, for two days.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or coachman, by a married man, without incumbrance. Has the best of City and country references. Address WILLIAM HOBSON, No. 54 University-place.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a respectable young man; understands his business perfectly; has three years' city reference from his last place. Address D. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as gardener; understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, can call or address M. C., No. 166 Hudson-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, a situation as gardener; understands his business well; is willing to make himself generally useful. Has the best of reference. Address T. F. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A steady man wants a situation as above, who is willing to make himself generally useful on a small place; the best of City reference. Address a note to T. M. F., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, until engaged.

IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE.—WANTED, BY a youth, 18 years of age, a situation in a good wholesale house; has been in business two years, and can give the best of references. Address BAXTER, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A YOUNG MAN, MARried, wants a situation to take care of a pair of horses, and would drive if required; the wife would do sewing or housework; no objections to the country; would drive a wagon, cart or truck; the best of reference given. Address M. DOWD, 92 West 42d-st., or can be seen there.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, and would also take charge of a small garden; has the best of references. Address F. O., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK—A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, an experienced cook: also, a laundress and chambermaid—English or German Protestants preferred. Apply for two days, with unexceptionable references as to character and capability, at No. 153 East 15th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12, at the basement door.

A COOK.—WANTED, A VERY GOOD COOK, for a very good home, with every convenience as to water, &c.; about one hour's ride by railroad from the City; she must have the best recommendations as to character and competency; wages, $8. Apply at No. 11 East 30th-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, 14th inst.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A NEAT AND TIDY girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; she must understand her business thoroughly, and come well recommended from her last place; none others need apply. Call at No. 77 West 26th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, an active and industrious man, a good driver and groom, and experienced in the care of garden and greenhouse plants. Apply at No. 54 Fulton-st., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., Oct. 10.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO do up-stairs work; must be a good plain sewer, of a pleasant disposition and kind to children. Such a one, if well recommended, may obtain a good situation by calling at No. 235 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a respectable Protestant woman as first-class seamstress, and to take charge of two little girls (8 and 12 years old.) Apply, with City references, at No. 52 West 26th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A GENTLEmanly boy from 14 to 18 years old, who is a good copyist, and has had one or more years' experience in an office. Address C. H. L., Box No. 171 *Times* Office, with references.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN INSURANCE office: one who writes a good hand and resides with his parents, preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, INSURANCE, Box 382 New-York Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE TO ATTEND upon an invalid lady living a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 32 Whitehall-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

ENGINEER WANTED—TO RUN A STEAM-engine of 16-horse power; he must be strictly temperate and reliable. Address CHARLES, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED—MAN TO TAKE care of horses and make himself useful about a place. Woman to cook, wash and iron—colored preferred. Address, with reference to last employer, A. F., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTED—AT MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, ladies' maids, men waiters, French nurses, first-class cooks, and good help of every calling. Patronage of the public respectfully solicited.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE placer comme bonne d'enfant de deux ans aux plus jeune sachant bien coudre et bien coiffée; de bonne référance pour deux jours. S'adresser aux 101 Spring-st., third floor.

DRY GOODS.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

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BRIDAL ALTAR
is a recognition of our rights and our duties.
TUCKER'S BRIDAL SETTS
INDISPENSABLE TO HAPPINESS.
The Veil is simple and graceful.
Bonnet-frames and Hoop-skirts in Season.
No. 759 Broadway.

E. S. MILLS & CO.
WILL OPEN THEIR
FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS
ON TUESDAY, Oct. 14th,
AT 381 BROADWAY.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basketts, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE H. SEDGWICK, CORPORAL Company K, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, wounded in the battle near Sharpsburgh. Any person knowing where he is will please send word to R. SEDGWICK, No. 66 Beaver-st., New-York.

WILL "VERITUS" PLEASE SEND ADdress if able to give positive information.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF of the NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY will be held next FRIDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be expected from Bishops BURGESS, HAWKS, TALBOT, WHIPPLE, and LEE, of Iowa. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society.

NOTICE.—THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Marine Society of New-York will be held MONDAY EVENING, at 6 P. M., Oct. 13, 1862, at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance of members is requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

CHILD LOST.—A LITTLE BOY, EIGHT YEARS old, left his home, No. 144 Leonard-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 9. He was dressed in drab pants and check shirt. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by his parent, JAMES FARRELL, No. 144 Leonard-st.

FOUND—A SMALL ROLL OF BILLS, WHICH THE owner can have, by calling at No. 116 East Broadway, proving property, and paying expenses.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Palliasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

FURNITURE STORED—IN FINE DRY LOFTS, at No. 593 Broadway, by the month or year. Inquire at the piano warerooms of T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND their relatives and friends should send or call for our book relative to obtaining Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. For gratuitous circulation. Address, with stamp,
SOMES & BROWN,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., execute every branch of Dentistry in the most careful and scientific manner, on the most reasonable terms. Pure, harmless chloroform administered. Beautiful sets of teeth at $10. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stillwell, and Rev. Drs. I. Ferris, Joel Parker and T. R. Smith.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. C. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke,	H. M. Alexander,	L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips,	Wm. Black,	H. A. Mott,
J. Linsly, M. D.,	G. Burchard,	D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D.,	A. W. Canfield,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss,	P. Handy,	J. C. Tucker.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

MISSES PORTER'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN
at No. 1,219 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD—Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to eight. Next session will open Nov. 3. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 183 Water-st.; W. J. Elger, No. 880 Broadway; or of the Principal.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

ON VERY EASY TERMS, FOR SPECIAL reasons, which will be made known to those whom it may concern, one or two American boys will be admitted as boarders in a first-rate Academy in Brooklyn. Address M. A. P., Brooklyn Post-office.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 16. The attention of parents wishing to educate daughters from home, particularly invited.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

$110.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., is now open.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 61 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $150 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 8 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,
is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. As new classes are now forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &c., the present is a most favorable time for entrance.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—There will be an exhibition of the pupils at the Institution, on SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Life Members of the Institution are particularly invited to attend. The Hudson River Railroad train, from Chambers-st., at 1 P. M., will be the proper train to take. The House of Bishops and Delegates to the Convention have accepted an invitation to be present.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A GOVERNESS FOR CHILDREN.—WANTed, in a private family, in this City, a young lady competent to instruct two children in English, French and music. The situation is a good one; terms must be moderate. Best of City references required. Address Mr. HOWE, Box No. 773 New-York Post-office, stating where an interview can be had.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CONnecticut, experienced in teaching English, French, drawing and music, wishes a situation as teacher in a private family, in this City, during the Winter. Prefers pupils under 15. Compensation not so much an object as a pleasant home. Address C. B. V., Box 178 *Times* Office.

A LADY—WHO CAN REFER TO SOME OF THE best families in New-York—wishes for a few pupils to instruct in all branches of a solid English education, music, French and drawing. Address D. L. S., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND—A VISITing governess for four hours; must be able, beside the higher English branches, to teach both French and music. Address, with reference, Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as day governess, by a young American lady, capable of teaching music and the usual branches of an English education. Address Box No. 4,004 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation in a City school or family, where tuition in English and music would be received as an equivalent for board. Good references given. Address R. S. M., Brooklyn Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF ENGlish, French, and Music, desires an engagement with one or two private families or schools; unexceptionable references. Address, for one week, H. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 206 8TH-AV.—A new class will commence on MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON. Also, an evening class for ladies and gentlemen. Pupils may commence at any time. N. B.—Private or country classes attended.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., opens SATURDAY, Oct. 11. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars, for terms, etc., may be had at the Academy.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK.
ALSO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
Of the Latest Patterns, at the Lowest Prices.
BLANK BOOKS MADE TO ORDER,
Which have uniformly given general satisfaction for the last fifteen years.
PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHY, BINDING AND PERIODICALS.
GEORGE C. MANN,
(Formerly Mann, Stearns & Beale,)
No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. Good and cheap.
HOWE & FERRY,
Late S. Raynor, No. 76 Bowery.

AUCTION SALES

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO.
Will sell, at the store No. 652 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, and Every Evening during the week, commencing at 7 o'clock,
The balance of the stock of S. T. Williams, consisting of Fine Steel Engravings, Plain and Colored French and German Lithographs,
Chromo's, Photographs,
English and French Studies,
Framed Engravings, &c.,
Will be sold at auction without reserve, affording an excellent opportunity for gentlemen to supply their Portfolios at very low prices—an opportunity that may never occur again.
Catalogues are now ready.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, &C., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 114 Madison-av., between 30th and 31st sts.:
The entire furniture, consisting in part of elegant carved teakwood parlor furniture, in satin; rich mantel clock, bronzes, pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top centre-tables, satin and lace curtains, black-walnut dining-room and library furniture, black-walnut French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, marble-top centre-tables, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china and glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of a very superior class, amounting to $14,000. By D. W. IVES & CO., THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) at 11 o'clock, at the elegant marble store No. 625 Broadway, a few doors above Houston-st. A large stock of very elegant carved and plain parlor, chamber, dining-room, library, hall and other furniture, amounting at cost to $14,000. These goods are entirely reliable, having been custom-made, and the public may be assured that they will be sold to the highest bidder. Intending purchasers are requested to examine this stock, catalogues being ready and obtainable as above, and at our store, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Household furniture, consisting of carved rosewood suites, Aubusson, velvet and Brussels carpets, mahogany bedsteads, rosewood amoir a'glace, rosewood secretary with etagere, black walnut marble top do., oak marble top sideboards, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, gilt-frame French plate mirrors, mantel do., rosewood chairs in brocatel, together with a general assortment necessary for furnishing a first-class house. See catalogues for particulars.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.—Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a collection of modern Oil Paintings, of the American, French, English, and Belgian schools, among which will be found the works of Geo. H. Hall, W. M. Brown, C. G. Taggert, Wust, H. Newell, W. T. Mathews, P. La Croix, Francois, Van Severdonck, H. Schaep, L. Kieffer, Gerard Houthorst, Earl, Potter, L. Smets, Goldbery, L. Redig, and others of celebrity.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, washstands, sofa-beds, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, stoves, cottage suites, &c. one melodeon.

A. VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.
CAMELIAS, GREEN-HOUSE AND STOVE plants, at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 9 John-st., a choice assortment, comprising more than 200 distinct varieties of plants, from Messrs. Parsons & Co., Flushing, L. I. Sale positive, without reserve.

EQUITY SALE.—UNDER DECREE OF THE Supreme Court, in foreclosure, will be sold by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Salesroom, on the 14th October, inst., at 12 o'clock M., eight fine lots on the west side of 2d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., 204x105. Avenue is regulated, curbed and guttered, and 4-feet sidewalk laid. For terms, apply to
D. McMAHON, Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RECEIVER OF TAXES GIVES NOTICE that the Assessment Rolls, or Tax Books, for the current year, have been delivered to him, and that the taxes are now due and payable at this office. On taxes paid before the 1st day of November, a discount will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the day of payment to the 1st day of December next.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Bureau of Collection of Taxes, Oct. 10, 1862.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For laying crosswalks on Fourth-avenue at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; for extending sewer in Twenty-third-street from Avenue A to the East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on east side Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets; on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-first streets; on south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Lexington-avenue; on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Broadway to the East River; on east side of Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue, Second-avenue, First avenue, and Avenue A, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For regulating, &c., Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; regulating, &c., in Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and building sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; east side of Eighth-avenue and west side of Broadway, half-way to and from the streets lying on either side of said Fifty-sixth-street; and both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 4, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAY the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5, City Hall. All parties interested in any matters pending before the Committee are invited to attend.
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
ABRAHAM LENT, } Committee on Markets.
JOHN HEALY,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE COMmon Council on Testimonial to Brig.-Gen. Corcoran, will meet on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. A full attendance of the Committee is requested.
WILLIAM WALSH,
THOS. STEVENSON.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1862. }
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the shipment and delivery of all the anthracite steamer coal required by the War Department, from the wharves at Richmond, Philadelphia, to the following ports:

- Fortress Monroe, Va.
- Washington, D. C.
- Alexandria, Va.
- Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
- Newbern, N. C.
- Beaufort, S. C.
- Port Royal, S. C.
- Hilton Head, S. C.
- Ship Island.
- New-Orleans, La.
- Key West, Fla.
- New-York.
- Boston.

Contract to commence immediately after it is awarded, and to continue until Sept. 30, 1863. The contractor will be required to make prompt shipments as soon as the orders are furnished him by the War Department, or its proper agents, from time to time, as required. Lay days at the rate of forty tons per day will be required for unloading, if detained longer, by proper authority, (which in all cases must be indorsed on the bills of lading,) the bidders will state the lowest rate for demurrage, per ton, per day. Coal to be unloaded on the wharves at the different ports, or on board of other vessels, as may be directed by the proper authority, the consignee furnishing the tools, &c., necessary for that purpose. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The War Department reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high.
(Signed,) A. BOYD,
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
Oct. 4, 1862. }
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:
Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street,
Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; and
Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; and
For the laying of cross-walks in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at the intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.
Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
No. 15 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1862. }
TO DOCK BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., until Saturday, the 18th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for driving piles and capping the same for coal sheds, and also for building a pier.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, as above.
Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for piling and capping."
By order of the Board. C. H. SAND, President.
O. ZOLLICOFFER, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new wing recently erected on Ward School-house No. 50, in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; and the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.
WILLIAM E. CURTIS, } Commissioners.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, }

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.
SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law 6mS*

LADIES' HOME, U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL, }
FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, }
LEXINGTON AV., COR. 51ST-ST., NEW-YORK. }
THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO INform the public and the friends of the Home that its direction and management have been assumed by the United States authorities, and that they have been appointed, by the medical officer in charge, a committee of finance, with authority, individually or collectively, to receive donations for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the hospital. All contributions or donations confided to their care will be faithfully and strictly dispensed among the sick and wounded soldiers of the institution.
MRS. GEORGE OPDYKE, 79th-av.
MRS. VALENTINE MOTT, 1 Gramercy-park.
MRS. EDW'D VANDERPOEL, 26 4th-st.
N. B. The American Express Co. will forward all articles free of charge.

C. W. STAFFORD'S TARGET—RECENTLY fired through by him at West Point, is on exhibition in front of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. The projectile is an invention of Mr. S., and will go through, he thinks, any thickness up to 10 inches of iron. He must have the credit of first putting a projectile clean through 6 inches of iron on an angle of 45 degrees.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (175th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS. Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $8.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 35 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their fees are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 200 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel,* will give his yearly courses of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those surgeons and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hæmorrhoids, and the modern treatment of strictures of the urethra and uterus; dysmenorrhea, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $100 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D. from models made by himself (twenty pieces,) with lithograph drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $75. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the Twenty-seventh day of September, 1862.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$665,111 69
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks		7,883 00
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$28,518	
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		90,553 36
7. Specie		50,176 39
8. Cash Items		77,183 20
9. Stocks		124,000 00
Promissory Notes, U S. Notes, 7 3-10, and Indebtedness Certificates		9,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes		7,457 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		1,700 00
Total		$733,066 64

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$206,525 00
2. Circulation Registered	$112,620	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	112,620	
Less Notes on hand	5,616—	107,004 00
3. Profits		28,543 98
4. Due to Banks		2 59
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		17,196 32
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on Demand		372,757 19
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		1,037 56
Total		$733,066 64

State of New-York—City and County of New-York, ss: CHARLES JENKINS, President, and WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Cashier, of the EAST RIVER BANK, a bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the Twenty-seventh day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the Tenth day of October, 1862.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Commissioner of Deeds, City and County of New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CHATHAM BANK, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1862:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$673,567 87
2. Overdrafts		2,781 59
3. Due from Banks		23,191 78
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$39,788 59	
5. Due from Brokers	16,000 00	
6. Real Estate		5,485 12
7. Specie		98,191 11
8. Cash Items, viz: Checks and Notes on other Banks, &c.		93,265 51
9. Stocks, $118,792 37; Promissory Notes, $—		118,792 37
10. Bonds and Mortgages		10,000 00
11. Bills of Solvent Banks, Promissory and United States 7-30 Treasury Notes and Certificates of Indebtedness		245,108 07
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		4,062 48
Total		$1,279,445 90

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$450,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$100,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$100,000	
Less Notes on hand	50,705—	49,295 00
3. Profits		39,664 14
4. Due to Banks		26 31
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		739,831 71
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		
Unpaid Dividends		628 74
Total		$1,279,445 90

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—NATHANIEL HAYDEN, President, and O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, of the Chatham Bank, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York City, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of October, 1862.
CHARLES RUSTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the New-England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 257 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.
J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest at once.
THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BULL, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 13, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely,
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
No bills lading signed the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.......Sep 13.	MONDAY.........Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau	$50.
Passage money to Havana	70.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Havana direct.
Price of passage, $70.
Apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP EAGLE.
FOR HAVANA.
The undersigned regret to say, that with all their efforts, the ship will not be in perfect order before MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at which time she will positively leave.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Oct. 11.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Or KANGAROO	Saturday	Oct. 25.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. VON SANTEN Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 11. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND GOOD-WILL of a boot and shoe jobbing house, by a dealer doing a cash business of about $150,000 per year, and who is about to retire from the jobbing business, having been in the business for the last fifteen years. This offers a rare opportunity for an enterprising man to enter upon a permanent and profitable business. The head salesman, who has been with the concern for ten years past, and who is very popular with the customers, can be retained with the purchaser. A note addressed MERCHANT, Box No. 119 *Times* Office, with real name, stating where an interview can be had, will meet with attention. Possession can be had immediately.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

$5,000.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER, with an excellent business connection, desires a partner with from $5,000 to $10,000. Any party of good business ability having such a sum to invest, and desiring to form a permanent and legitimate business connection, may address the subscriber. All communications confidential. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

IMPORTANT TO MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, DRY-DOCK BUILDERS AND SPECULATORS.—For sale, the right of an invention for the United States. The most powerful combination of the mechanical powers ever arranged. Call at No. 30 Bowery, corner Bayard, on Saturday next, from 9 to 4 o'clock.
THOMAS CHURCHILL.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

$3,000 TO $5,000 CASH TO INVEST BY a merchant, as active partner in a well-established, safe and legitimate business. Cannot settle his present business before 1st January next. Principals only address, with particulars, R. P., Box No. 167 *Times* Office. Communications will be strictly private

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY MARKET, handsomely fitted up; is one of the best locations up town, and is now doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to JAMES DONNELLY, No. 416, or M. J. STURGIS, Nos. 277 and 278 Washington Market.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager	Wm. Wheatley.

In compliance with public desire,
Mr. HACKETT
will repeat, for the only time, this season,
SIR PERTINAX, THE POLITICIAN,
and perform also
His Greatest Dramatic Gem,
MONS. MALLET.

The chivalric and sensitive exiled General of the great Napoleon—the character which a few years ago Queen Victoria requested the eminent American artist to represent before her, and respecting which, the present Napoleon remarked that "Mr. Hackett's personnel bore a closer resemblance to his Uncle than that of any other attempt he had ever seen."

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 11,
THE MAN OF THE WORLD

Mr. HACKETT	as	Sir Pertinax MacSycophant
Egerton		Mr. L. R. Shewell
Lady Rodolpha Lumbercourt		Mrs. Gladstane
Betty Hint		Mrs. Skerrett

After which will be given for the first time,
MONSIEUR MALLET; OR, THE POST-OFFICE MISTAKE.

Mons. Mallet, exiled General of Napoleon	Mr. Hackett
Musical Director	Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13.
SEVENTEENTH NIGHT OF
EDWIN FORREST,
Who will appear as
GLOSTER,
In Shakespeare's grand historical Tragedy,
RICHARD III.,
For the second time.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls, 75 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

"LES MISERABLES."
MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S
THIRD AND LAST
READING OF THE SERIES,
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.

PART III	MARIUS

With a
COMICALITY FROM DICKENS.
Tickets 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE
bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleeker's farce of the
MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,
it will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE FINEST CORPS OF ARTISTS IN THE WORLD.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

WM. WHITE WILLIAMS, A. M., WILL DELIVER a lecture on "*Forty Days in Jerusalem; Or a Sketch of Palestine and a Description of Jerusalem,*" in the North Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Hatfield's,) corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 13, at 7½ P. M.

The lecture will be illustrated by maps, charts, pictures, costumes and a variety of curiosities, brought from the Holy Land by the lecturer. Admittance, 25 cents. Children, 10 cents.

Emphatic testimonials from many of the most eminent men in the country prove that Mr. Williams has lectured with great success in New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, New-England.

While the war lasts, Mr. WILLIAMS will deliver this or all of his lectures in behalf of our noble sick and wounded soldiers, at half of his usual rates. Letters addressed to him, care of the Am. S. S. Union, New-York, will receive prompt attention.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—NEW TERMINUS.—New-York passenger-rooms, James' Slip and foot of 34th-st., East River. Time Table, May 5, 1862: Leave New-York at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10½ A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, P. M. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7, P. M., stopping each way at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt. Freight received at James-slip Ferry.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3.40 P. M	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port. H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception.) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY.
Second and last time for the present, O'Keefe's highly popular comedy, with a great cast.
WILD OATS.

Rover	Mr. Lester Wallack
John Dory	Mr. C. Fisher
Sir George Thunder	Mr. Mark Smith
Harry Thunder	Mr. Floyd
Sim	Mr. John Sefton
Ephraim Smooth	Mr. Young
Farmer Gammon	Mr. G. Holland
Banks	Mr. Norton
Lamp	Mr. Parks
Switch	Mr. Browne
Trap	Mr. Parsloe
Landlord	Mr. Turner
Lady Amaranth	Mrs. Hoey
Jane Gammon	Miss Mary Gannon
Amelia	Mrs. John Sefton

MONDAY—LONDON ASSURANCE,
(Last time for the present.)
TUESDAY—second and last time for the present—the charming comedy of THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM. WEDNESDAY—second and last time for the present—Morton's eccentric comedy, A CURE FOR THE HEART ACHE. THURSDAY—second time and last time—Sheridan's standard comedy, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. FRIDAY—last night for the present of Bulwer's great play of MONEY.

Mr. WALLACK
Is happy to state that
A NEW COMEDY,
Never performed in America, is in active study and preparation, to take its position among the old ones, consequently the repetition of plays will be very limited.
Among other novelties and revivals to be produced, will be the highly esteemed and popular comedies,
CENTRAL PARK,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS,
HENRIETTE,
And AMERICANS IN PARIS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. JACKSON has the honor to announce that on this evening,
SATURDAY, Oct. 11,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Will appear in his great role of
IAGO,
in Shakspeare's Tragedy of
OTHELLO,
for the last time, assisted by

Mr. F. W. CONWAY	as	OTHELLO
Mrs. F. W. CONWAY	as	DESDEMONA

MONDAY, 13th,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear as
RICHELIEU.

HOPE CHAPEL.
TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA!!
EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½ o'clock.
Special Exhibitions given to Schools, Societies, &c., at liberal rates.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PRINCE'S BAY, SOUTH SIDE OF STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, 30 acres of land, in lots of 3 acres, or more if desired, each lot with a water-front on Prince's Bay, 7½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The nearness to the City and easy access make it a most desirable location for a permanent or Summer residence. The bay is unsurpassed for sea-bathing, fishing, yachting, etc. The land is high, commanding a fine view of Sandy Hook and the neighboring shore of New-Jersey, and within five to ten minutes' walk of the Eltingville Depôt. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AV.—McKIBBIN & DAY offer country seats and Farms for sale at Islip, Smithtown, Newark, in Orange, Westchester, and Broome Counties, on Staten Island, at prices ranging from $1,500 to $17,000. Also, City Lots, very low; some valuable corners; also, water rights and whole blocks on 1st, 3d, 4th, Park, 10th, 11th-avs., East 35th, 57th, 7th, 81st, 87th, 88th, 90th, 91st, West 24th, 45th, 55th, 56th, 83d, 127th, 146th-147th-sts.; at Brooklyn, upon Utica and Schenectady-avs., on Collins, Webster, and William-sts.; prices from $50 to $7,000 per lot.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front houses, replete and complete in every particular, corner of Lexington-av. and 46th-st. Will be sold at a low figure. For particulars, inquire of F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, or of CHARLES FOX, 34 East 38th-st., from 8 to 10 A. M. or 5 to 7 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—FOR sale cheap, an excellent house of 12 rooms, nearly new, large barn, corn-house, 7 acres, permanent stream, good well and cistern, abundance of fine grafted fruit, mountain view, good neighborhood, half a mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Terms easy. Apply to Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 315 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for a house in this City or Brooklyn, near the ferries, consisting of cottage-house, barn, gardener's house, and two acres, with abundance of best fruit, water, &c., within 45 minutes of City Hall. Apply to A. RAPELYE, No. 61 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE IN Orange wanted for the Winter, by a gentleman and his wife, without children. It must be near the depôt and thoroughly comfortable. Best of City references given. Address J. T., Box No. 903 New-York Post office.

TARRYTOWN.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE at Tarrytown, with furniture, carriage, horses, and all things for occupation; the house Gothic; 13 rooms; ground tastefully laid out; all kinds of fruit; one of the finest views on the Hudson. For particulars and plans, apply at FITTON & JONES', Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A well located residence, with a few acres of land, good house and outbuildings. Address, with description and price, J. L. G., Box No. 2,008 New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—210 ACRES—HALF MILE RIVER front—large house, two barns, hay-press, two carriage-houses, two pig pens, hen house, ox-cart house, carpenter's shop, large cow and horse stables, swill house, smoke house, ice house, spring house—one mile north of Stockport Depôt, Hudson River Railroad.
D. B. ALGER, Stockport, Col. Co., N. Y.
WM. GAUL, No. 51 Harrison-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, TO a party ready to accommodate boarders, a pleasant dwelling in DeKalb-av., Brooklyn; there are boarders now in the house who furnish their own rooms; rent very reasonable. Also, to one or two single gentlemen, furnished front rooms, without board, with a small quiet family, no children, and in a good neighborhood. All the above convenient to city rail cars. Apply at United States Bonded Office, up stairs, No. 61 Broad-st., to CHARLES CARTER.

TO GROCERS AND BAKERS.—TO LET, THE building, corner of Livingston-street and Elm-place, Brooklyn, one of the best locations in the City for the grocery and bakery business. Inquire at Mr. MACKAY'S, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or at No. 192 Broadway, room No. 9, New-York.

TO GARDENERS AND FLORISTS—FOR SALE—The lease of four lots of ground with the dwelling and greenhouse thereon, lately occupied by John Hurley, deceased, situated on Yates-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Apply to HENRY E. LAWRENCE, No. 91 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A BROWN-stone front house No. 477 3d-av., consisting of six rooms, six closets, kitchen, laundry, gas fixtures, range, and all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick store, No. 412 West-st., corner of Charles-alley, together with stables in the rear containing stalls for eight horses. Apply to MILLER & SUTTON, No. 181 Washington st.

TO LET—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED, with large closet, gas, &c., without board, for one or two gentlemen; situation unobjectionable; five minutes from City Hall; convenient to City rail cars. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 123 West 10th-st. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 121 West 10th-st., of H. R. RICHARDS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A NEW-England family, accustomed to oversee their own work and cooking, want a furnished house, where the rent would be taken in board, and be allowed to take a few first-class boarders. Address, for three days, M., Brooklyn City Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE A LARGE AND HANDSOME furnished house, on 5th-av. or adjacent, for the rent of which good security will be given, to be kept as a first-class boarding-house. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

WANTED—A SMALL FACTORY, WITH ENGINE or constant power. Address, stating terms, Box No. 4,418 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, HORSES.—1,000 HORSES WANTED for the United States Government. Said horses to be of dark colors, from fifteen and a-half to sixteen hands high, and from five to nine years old. Mares not wanted. Apply to the undersigned. AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN Nos. 71 and 73 East 24th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, Oct. 11, 1862.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
GALA TIMES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
LAST DAY POSITIVELY
of that great, fascinating and moral drama,
VICTORINE;
OR, "I'LL SLEEP ON IT."
Which is full of thrilling interest, replete with touching incident, rich in scenery, enlivened with
STIRRING MUSIC AND SUPERB ACTING,
and which overflowing audiences have declared
ONE OF THE BEST DRAMAS
ever presented to the patrons of the Museum.
It will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
for the last time, as Boucicault's great drama,
UNDER THE SNOW,
Will be brought out next MONDAY, with new and
GORGEOUS SCENERY AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS.
It has seldom been the good fortune of the management to present the public with a drama so universally admired, and as this is the last opportunity of seeing it
THE HOUSE WILL BE OVERFLOWING,
So come early and get good seats.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH
are still objects of universal admiration.
"OH, HOW BEAUTIFUL!"
is the exclamation of thousands every day; "THIS ALONE IS WORTH FOUR TIMES THE PRICE OF ADMISSION," says every intelligent visitor, as they admire the elegant forms, the beautiful colors, which embrace every hue of the rainbow, and which many of them change like a chameleon.
They are to be seen at all times, as are also the LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, Wax Figures, and near a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
485 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BROOME-ST.
SUNDAY, Oct. 12.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

CONDUCTOR	CARL ANSCHUTZ.

MONDAY, Oct. 13—MOZART'S CELEBRATED OPERA
THE SERAGLIO.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

PIANOS.
The subscribers have opened two large warerooms at No. 758 Broadway, New-York, where may be always found a large stock of their superior pianofortes, at moderate prices, and fully warranted for five years. Sold at wholesale and retail. New pianos to let, and the rent allowed, if purchased within a year. Persons favoring us with a call cannot fail to be suited in style, quality and price.
HAINES BROTHERS.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6¾ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—Best pianos made: 23 prize-medals in 15 years. Great bargains in New York pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to let and sold on installments. T. S. BERRY, No. 563 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

PARLOR ORGAN OF FOUR STOPS AND two octaves of pedals, of very sweet tone, and in good order, for sale cheap. Address LEVI U. STUART, No. 93 East Houston-st., corner of Bowery.

AN ORGAN.—WANTED, A SMALL ORGAN, suitable for a church holding 500 persons. Address Box No. 645 Post-office, stating size and price.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO WANTED—IN exchange for a new one, on favorable terms. Address Box No. 3,679 New-York Post-office.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at
No. 758 BROADWAY New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two or three pleasant rooms with board; hot and cold water, bath, &c. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,406 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR, WITH BED-room and pantries adjoining, or two bedrooms, if desired, will be let with board, in a strictly private family, No. 214 West 2 th-st.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with board, at reasonable prices, in a private family, at No. 135 West 33d-st.

BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms in a private family, (modern comforts,) No. 129 10th-st., near St. Mark's.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, on second floor, convenient for a family, or would be let singly; within 5 minutes' walk of Wall and South Ferries. Apply at No. 129 Joralemon-st., near Court-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large, well-furnished front room, with pantry—bedroom adjoining, if desired; also, a back room, unfurnished, with two pantries. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.; references required.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, who will be permanent if suited, in a respectable family where there are but few other boarders. The upper part of New-York preferred. Address, with terms, which must be reasonable, R. T. M., Box No. 3,173 New-York Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY FROM PARIS wishes board in a respectable family, either in New-York or Brooklyn, for which she will give piano or French lessons. References of the highest character given and required. Address A. F., Box No. 709 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes board in a pleasant private family, or where there are but few boarders; would prefer a location this side of Union-square. Address, stating terms, which must be low, W. L. H., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED, FOR SEVERAL YOUNG gentlemen, between 17th and 30th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Apply to THOMAS DENHAM, at the College, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

ANY GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING on Murray Hill, (or vicinity,) wishing to board a gentleman, wife and daughter, for $130 per month, may address Box No. 1491 Post-office. Goods rooms and table indispensible. References exchanged.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—TWO FRONT rooms on second floor, for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife without children. References required. Apply at No. 34 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM, in a genteel private house, to a single gentleman, without board. Inquire at No. 139 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, overlooking the square, to let, with board; also single rooms. References exchanged.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

WANTED FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Furnished rooms, with or without board. Address, stating terms, JANITOR, Box No. 4,666 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINTER, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

INTERESTING FROM PARIS.

The Imperial Manifesto on the Roman Question—Various Interpretations of it by the Paris Journals—The American Question in France—Opinions of Our Military Situation and Prospects—Decease of an Old French Soldier—A Barber who Did Not Cut his Throat—French Marshals'

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Sept. 26, 1862.

The important event of the moment in this country is the publication of the Emperor's manifesto and accompanying documents on the Roman question. The existence of these documents, which bear date in May and June, was suspected at the time, in certain limited circles, but the terms of the Imperial document, as reported, were considered so impracticable as to be impossible, and thus a doubt was thrown on their existence, even in these circles' His Majesty, in effect, there proposes what he knew neither the Pope nor Victor Emanuel would accept' and which therefore rendered the document impracticable and useless, so far, at least, as the propositions interested the two parties concerned. But he may have had objects in view in the presentation of such a document which related entirely to himself and his own position on the question. He may have desired to attest his solicitude for the maintenance of what still exists of the temporal power of the Pope; he may have wished only to disengage his responsibility; or he may have desired to reserve a last chance for acting as mediator between the parties.

But why publish them at this particular time and without comment of any kind? Does such a publication indicate that we are on the eve of the evacuation of Rome? *La Presse* says that it does; *La France* says, on the contrary, that it proves the fixed determination of the Government to maintain the temporal power indefinitely; the *Constitutionnel* proclaims, with diplomatic ambiguity, that the documents prove the great statesmanship of the Emperor, and his desire to protect the Pope as well as Victor Emanuel; the *Patrie* declares it impossible for France to remain longer the support of a Power that disdains all her counsels, and offers no thanks for her good offices; the *Siecle* and the *Opinion Nationale* take the same views of the case. Thus we see that, notwithstanding the length of these documents, they lend themselves, like everything else we have had on this Roman question, to different interpretations.

But the public regard this correspondence as a simple dodging of the question, and the declaration of M. Thouvenel, that the French Government has never, in any sense, allowed the Cabinet of Turin to comprehend that they were to have Rome for a capital, has surprised and pained them. The public of France have certainly been allowed to believe, for a long time, that it was understood between their Government and that of Turin, that in case of an impossibility to bring about a transaction with the Papal Government, Rome would be evacuated. As matters now stand, no one knows what to hope for, but the majority regard the solution of the question as adjourned indefinitely.

Our latest dates from the United States are to the 16th inst., and these leave the Confederates at Frederick, Hagerstown and Greencastle. In presence of the late disasters to the Union forces, our friends in the French Press remain almost silent; while the secession Press, which happens to be in great trouble just now on account of the Roman question and the success of the new journal of M. De Laguerronniere, has but little to say on the subject.

Of all the Paris papers, however, the *Moniteur*, devotes the most space to the American question. Lately this journal has published several lengthy letters, dated at New-York, but which are probably made up from the details in the possession of the Foreign Office, which give facts in advance of all other sources. For example, the official paper's letter of yesterday, gives the number of men with which Gen. McClellan left Washington to march upon Frederick, and gives also the presumed number of rebels in the army at Frederick, figures which have not been printed, so far, in any American paper of authority, and which probably came from the French Legation at Washington.

These letters of the official journal, which for the most part are impartial, contain some valuable criticisms on the late battles in Virginia, and more especially on the imperfect organization of the National Army. Thus they ridicule the idea of *risking a great cause upon an army which fights without reserves*, and they are particularly severe upon the miserable attempt at an Etat-Major which followed Gen. Pope into Virginia. They describe the confusion, the imbecility and utter worthlessness of this badly organized Staff during the battles in the neighborhood of Manassas, and declare it an utter impossibility to carry on a war successfully against such an enemy without a large, thoroughly competent as well as organized Staff, and especially a Staff working as a unit in the interest of the army under its control.

One of the most eccentric military notabilities of the present epoch, the Marshal Count Castellane, has just died at Lyons. The Castellane family dates from the year 1000, in Spain, and is known in France from the time of John of Castille, son of Don Pedro the Cruel and Jehanne De Castro, who took up their residence in this country about the year 1366. The Count Boniface De Castellane, just dead, was born at Paris in 1788, and was the son of Count Boniface De Castellane, and of a daughter of the illustrious house of Roham-Chabot de Jarnac. The father of the late Marshal was a leading member of the *Etats-Généraux* during the turbulent period of 1789, where he defended doctrines so liberal that historians may well be surprised to find him a Peer under Louis XVIII. The young Castellane commenced his military career as a volunteer in 1804 He was made sous Lieutenant in the campaign of Italy in 1806, distinguished himself at Rio Seco and Burgos in Spain, in 1808, and was then made Lieutenant; he was named Chevalier of the Legion of Honor on the battle-field of Wagram, was made Captain and aid-de-camp under Lobau, in 1810, made the campaign of Russia, named *Chef d' Escadron* at Moscow, had a hand frozen in the retreat, and was named Colonel of the Guards of Honor of the Emperor in 1813. After the Restoration he rallied to the Bourbons, was made in 1822 Colonel in the Hassards of the Royal Guard, accompanied the Duke D'Angoulême in the campaign in Spain, in 1823, was recalled to France for political disobedience, and remained in open opposition to the Government from 1827 to 1830. He then rallied to the new Government, that of Louis Philippe, advanced several times in grade, commanded at the siege of Antwerp, in 1832, was made Lieutenant-General, and commanded the Army of the Pyrenees the same year, in 1837 made a campaign in Africa, and in 1847 was decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1848, he rallied to the Republic, and the same year crushed the socialist revolution at Rouen. In 1849, he commanded the military department of Tours, in 1851 was transferred to that of Lyons, where he has ever since remained, was created Senator in 1852, and Marshal of France the same year.

Marshal Castellane was what is called in the army un officier d'avant-garde, that is to say, an officer more capable to accomplish an action than to plan it. He was also regarded as too severe a disciplinarian, and, until his soldiers got well acquainted with him, did not enjoy much of their sympathy. But his chivalric bravery and his spirit of justice gained for him always their respect and esteem. When he first went to Lyons, which was then, and is still, a hot-bed of republicanism, he was regarded with suspicion, and often heard, as he passed the streets, expressions of contempt, and even open threats. One day, soon after the coup d'état, he heard that a barber of Lyons had declared that if he could get a chance to shave the Marshal he would cut his throat. The Marshal heard of it, and the next day dismounted from his horse, in grand uniform, at the barber's door, entered, took his seat in the tonsorial chair, and said to the barber, "You are going to shave me." The barber trembled, like a leaf, and while he was scraping the Marshal's chin, the latter said to him: "I am Marshal Castellane, and you are going to cut my throat! Do you hear? Why don't you cut, you rascal? *Sacré bavard;* it was all brag—nothing but brag! Why don't you cut?" The barber was struck dumb with astonishment, and would rather have cut his own throat than even to have scratched the skin of his terrible customer.

One day, in the early times at Lyons, and while the Marshal was still disliked by his men, a ball was fire at him from the ranks of the Voltigeurs, during a target exercise. He heard the well-known sound of the ball, and felt his hat oscillate on his head. He took it off, shook it, and a target-ball fell to the ground. Without saying a word to his Staff, he galloped to the front of the company from which the ball came, and exclaimed: "If I knew the awkward fellow who shoots so badly I should order him a week's imprisonment!" And then, turning to his aids, he said: "Do you understand that: a soldier of a *corps d'elite* miss a man at thirty yards? He ought to be discharged from the service!" He opposed any pursuit of the affair.

Marshal Castellane grew popular at last with the people of Lyons, and hundreds of anecdotes are told by them of his eccentricities. Even the boys in the streets, toward the last, always greeted him as he passed with shouts of "*Vive le Maréchal! Vive Castellane!*" He was one of the last of that type of officers who were as hard to themselves as to others—of that type which the old soldiers of the first Empire called *les durs à cuire*. He can hardly be said to have played a first *rôle* in the history of his country, but he is one of those who, fifty years hence, will past at the bivouac-fire for a legendary hero.

By the death of Marshal Count Castellane, the number of Marshals is reduced to ten, as follows: Count Vaillant, born in 1790, made Marshal in 1851; Magnan, born in 1791, made Marshal in 1852; Count Baraguay D'Hilliers, born in 1795, made Marshal in 1854; Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, born in 1794, made Marshal in 1855; Canrobert, born in 1809, made Marshal in 1856; Count Randon, born in 1795, made Marshal in 1856; Count de McMahon, Duke of Magenta, born in 1807, made Marshal in 1859; Count Regnault de Saint Jean D'Angely, born in 1794, made Marshal in 1859; Niel, born in 1802, Marsha in 1859; Count D'Ornano, born in 1784, Marshal in 1861.

It is considered that Gen. Forey, commanding the Mexican Expedition, stands the best chance of succeeding to the title left vacant by the death of Marshal Castellane.

MALAKOFF.

AID FOR THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

An Effective Meeting at Cooper Institute—Addresses by Cassius M. Clay, Wm. Curtis Noyes and Dr. Hitchcock.

The popular sympathy with the movement to fill up the Ironsides Regiment was strikingly evinced, last evening, by the numbers who, in spite of the storm, congregated at the Cooper Institute.

Wm. Curtis Noyes presided, and commenced the exercises with a brief address, setting forth the necessity for urgent action. He read an article from the Louisville *Courier*, which in most bitterly insulting terms represented the North as the inferior race to the South, engaged in a rebellion against its Southern masters, but destined to ultimate subjugation—even as the Ethiopian servants of the South. The article was received, with most derisive laughter. Mr. Noyes said that the Northern representative of such Democracy as penned that article had lately, in this place, taken occasion to traduce and malign the place that gave him birth. (Cries of "Brooks, and shame.") Mr. Noyes, at some length depicted the bravery of the original Ironsides Regiment, and read a letter from Cromwell, relating in touching terms the circumstances of the death of a young man killed in battle, who, as he died, begged his comrades to "open their ranks, that he might see the rogues run." Mr. Noyes insisted that it was perfectly proper to call in aid religious effort to crush the rebellion, and made an earnest appeal for a prayer such as those which went up and was so signally answered during the revolution. In conclusion, he paid an earnest tribute to the patriotism of Gen. Cassius M. Clay, whom he presented to the audience.

Mr. Clay, after the applause which had greeted him subsided, made a brief reference to the address recently made by him in Brooklyn—the points of which were cordially applauded. After reviewing the ground then taken, he proceeded to consider the objection urged to the Emancipation Proclamation—that it "could not be carried into effect." He foresaw from the beginning that the conciliation policy would never do for the rebellion. We must begin where we should have started at the commencement, and recognize the loyal men of the South—unconditional Union men of the South, white and black. He was in favor of the most stringent draft and conscription. Let those who couldn't fight for the flag pull up stakes and go South, and let the rebel flag protect them. [Applause.] Let us leave no enemy behind. [Applause.] As fast as our arms are successful, and as fast as you come to the black man, liberate him. [Applause.] As to the outrages of the rebels, they appeared to be all constitutional. [Laughter and applause.] He was tired of the wishy-washy, milk-and-cider policy of carrying on war. [Applause.] He was himself an exile from his home, and his home and constituency were being assailed by a Louisiana slaveholder; and, what was our army in Louisiana doing all this time? Why, keeping down the slaves, while the master came North to cut our throats. ["Yes, yes."] He was not in favor of carrying on war in that way. [Applause.] He was opposed to servile insurrection, but he would instruct the black man liberated by our armies to defend his liberty. He would use the blacks in the fortigcations and in the ranks. The black, as history proved, would be a good soldier. He would organize an expedition against Texas, would confiscate the property of rebels, and divide it among the armed followers of the Union. [Applause.] Texas and every State in the South would be conquered in that way. If the South couldn't live under it, let it die—if it would come back and be loyal to the Union, well and good. [Applause.] One of the most mournful sights to him was to see refugees from foreign tyranny to be the first here to turn and oppress a race because it was black.

Voices—O'Corman, Mitchell.

Mr. Clay—I say to Mr. O'Gorman—he is in the City, and I expect to be here some time—I say to him that, if he says the Republican party is in favor of the liberty of the black man, and is not in favor of the liberty of the white, *he knowingly lies.* [Great applause.] I stood up for the rights of the O'Gorman and other foreigners to come here and enjoy our liberties, when the Louisville *Courier* was oppressing them. And I say this, that any man who would barter for office the liberties of a race of black people, would barter the white race to-morrow, if it would meet his interests. [Applause.] He would say, that whether Mr. O'Gorman, or any other Mr., loved the pet tyranny of old England—the slave rebellion of the South—native old Ireland had no other harp than for universal liberty. [Applause.] Mr. Clay said he never feared that the North would ever fail in power, in men, or in money, and that the South would fail in all. What he had feared was the subserviency of a portion of the so-called Democracy of the North. We had a man at the head of the Government, whose only fault was leniency. He had put a Democrat at the head of the army, at the head of the War Department, and at the head of the army of the Potomac.

A Voice—They are good men, all of them.

Mr. Clay—Yes, let us stand by them. Let us not encourage the insatiable lust of power which would organize a separate party, and demand that the Republicans shall turn out all their advisers and put in those who have been sympathizing with the rebellion. He never heard of such consummate impudence in all his life. [Applause.] He stigmatized this new Democratic party as a traitorous party, [Applause,] and cautioned the Democratic masses, if they wished to be loyal, not to follow such men as Wood, O'Gorman and Seymour. [Applause.] This was the last card of the rebels. The proffer of the free navigation of the Mississippi reminded him of the incident in Jewish history, when the devil took one of the followers of God up into the mountains, and offered him all the world if he would follow him, and he didn't own a foot of land on earth. [Applause and laughter.] Mr. Clay likened the Secession-Democratic party to the famous Trojan horse, saying that, should we admit it into our midst, it would prove as disastrous to us as it was to the ancients. If that party was successful, we should have to meet the enemy everywhere in the North. It was for the people to decide whether the war should be confined to the South or not. [Applause.] Mr. Clay closed with an earnest appeal for the Ironsides Regiment, and a patriotic eulogium of the cause.

Hon. B. F. Manierre here took the platform, saying that he had been called upon to preside in the necessary absence of Mr. Noyes, who had, however, left the following remembrance:

New-York, Oct. 10, 1862.

Hon. B. F. Manierre—*My dear Sir:* I rejoice in the spirit and approve the principles involved in the raising of the "Ironsides Regiment, and in order to hasten its being placed in the field for actual service, you are authorized to offer a bounty of $10 to each recruit, to the number of one hundred, who shall enlist within fifteen days, payable on their being approved as competent, and complying with the usual terms of enlistment. Qery truly yours,

WM. CURTIS NOYES.

Mr. Manierre further announced that a number of patriotic citizens had consented to act as a Committee to raise funds for the Ironsides Regiment, Col. Mark Hoyt. Mr. Matthias Armstrong jr. had consented to act as Treasurer.

Prof, Hitchcock followed, in one of his terse, vigorous, philosophic, and forcible addresses, epitomizing the cause, eulogizing the Ironsides Regiment, and demonstrating how that the fortunes of war must, under Providence, rest finally with the right. He summed up the varying sentiments of the North as the war progressed. We began with fighting because we could'nt help it. We fought for the flag. We found out that the South were assassins on the land, and pirates on the sea as long as they had keels to float. The North, in its second stage, go to fighting, not to be subjugated. We said to the South you or us must bite the dust. [Applause.] The continent is long and wide, but not long or wide enough for us both. [Applause.] But we had still another lesson to learn—it was not a cheap school to learn in—but we learned it—that this continent was for liberty to alll humanity. [Applause.] Now that we had come to fight for not the flag only—not the Constitution only—not the Republican idea only, but for humanity. [Applause.] We challenge Heaven to help us. [Applause.] Why have we been unsuccessful heretofore, in spite of our immense advantage? It seemed to him that the question had been answered by a very plain man, who said to him, months ago, "we cannot be successful until we let the negro out." We cannot have victory till we pay the price of it—justice. [Thunders of applause.] We had tried eighteen months to conquer the rebellion under the old Constitution and the old institutions. But he confessed himself beaten. [Applause and laughter.] It wouldn't work. [Applause.] Let us try the new plan then. Let us give God what he wants—justice. The President says that after the first of January emancipation is military necessity, and McClellan—God bless him too—[thunders of applause,] had come to the canclusion that that was a military necessity. [Applause.] We were told that "the powers that be are ordained of God." He had occasion to read that several times when Buchanan was President. [Laughter and applause.] He believed now that the powers that be *are* ordained of God. [Applause.]

The meeting adjourned after calling upon the Common Council to offer a bounty of $50 for nine months men, and listening to an interesting statement from Major Bonds, of the promising condition of the Ironsides Regiment. The Major took occasion to contradict the slanders which had been circulated against the regiment with reference to the frauds in recruiting in Brooklyn.

THE POSTAGE STAMP CURRENCY.

Statement of City Postmaster Wakeman in Reference to Defaced Postage Stamps.

Post-office, New-York, Oct. 10, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Numerous letters, critical and advisory, friendly and denunciatory, have recently been received at this office in regard to regulations of the Post-office Department respecting postage stamps.

Time will not permit me to reply to them in detail, I beg leave, therefore, to submit the following statement, which it is believed, will explain the various points raised.

"*Postage stamps*" have been and are very generally confounded with "*postage currency.*" This error has been the cause of misapprehensions and difficulties.

"*Postage stamps*" are issued by the Post-office Department only, and by law they can be used only for the prepayment of postage.

"*Postage currency*" is issued only by the Secretary of the Treasury or his Assistants pursuant to the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, and cannot be used for prepayment of postage, but can and was intended to be used for the purchase of "*postage* stamps" and as currency.

"*Postage stamps*" cannot be used as currency without diverting them from the purpose for which they were designed, and violating the orders of the Post-office Department. To use them as such is to wrest them from their proper office, and apply them to a purpose for which they were not designed or adapted. On the contrary, "Postage Currency" was expressly designed for a circulating medium. By the act of Congress referred to, the Treasury Department is expressly authorized to furnish the "*postage* and *other stamps as currency.*" Generally, the public erroneously assumed that this act legalized as currency "*postage stamps,*" then in use for pre-payment of postage, and furnished by the Post-office Department, and immediately commenced their use as such.

The Department, foreseeing the evil consequences which would result from this course, gave immediate and full notice, that it did not and could not furnish stamps for currency, and would only sell them to be used in prepayment of postage. Pursuant to this notice efforts were made to restrict the sales of stamps to the demand for postage purposes; but notwithstanding these efforts their use as currency became very general.

Their unfitness for this purpose soon gave, and continues to give, the Department great difficulty. Being common paper, covered with mucilage on one side and paint on the other, they soon became soiled, defaced, and torn. Evil-disposed persons, finding that stamps could be used as money, and that the wear incident to circulation rendered detection impossible, collected large quantities of stamps that had been used for postage, and by removing the canceling mark by washing or otherwise, procured their further use for currency and as postage. The crime of making, using, or vending stamps that have been canceled is a felony, and is punishable by imprisonment for three years, and by a fine of one thousand dollars. Yet this crime became so frequent, that there was reason to believe that a large portion of the stamps used as currency, have been thus fraudulently put in circulation. It became in many cases impossible to determine the worn but valid from the canceled and washed stamps. As a consequence, hundreds of letters have been deposited in this office having on them stamps that have evidently been canceled. The false could not, however, in most cases, be distinguished from the genuine, and the Government was being defrauded to a very large extent. To arrest this state of things the order was issued by the Department, that letters covered by soiled, defaced, or washed stamps, would be sent to the Dead-Letter Office.

In the execution of this order, and in accordance with its spirit, only such letters are withheld as are clearly covered by fraudulent stamps, or those so soiled or defaced or washed as to render it impossible to determine whether they are valid or not.

It is submitted that this course is not unreasonable. Postage stamps are sold for a single purpose, viz., the prepayment of postage. Contrary to the orders of the Department, they are applied to another purpose for which they are not suitable and were not designed. In this way they are so injured that they cannot be distinguished from those that have been canceled; and as a further consequence dangerous and extensive frauds are committed to the great loss and embarrassment of the Department.

In view of these facts, can it with fairness be said that because the Department declines to forward letters covered with stamps so injured that they cannot be distinguished from the fraudulent that it is guilty of repudiation? Is it not just and fair that the loss, if any, should fall upon those who, by improper use of these stamps, have rendered it impossible to determine their validity?

But it is said these frauds complained of are mostly the result of imperfect cancellation, and that the Department is in fault in not providing a more perfect method.

To this it is answered that previous to the use of these stamps for currency the cancellation with indelible ink was sufficient. The frauds complained of are only the result of using "postage stamps" as money. Since this practice was entered upon it has been impossible to change the mode of cancellation. Although a new method has been devised, and is now in use in this office, and which, so soon as it can be generally adopted, will render the cancellation complete, to change the method throughout the Department, embracing 27,000 different offices necessarily involves a very large expense, and must be a work of time.

It is said again, if the Department did not wish "postage-stamps" to be used as currency, it should have provided the necessary supply of "postage currency," pursuant to the act of July last.

To this it should be said that this act was passed without the slightest consultation with the Post office Department, and its execution is in terms devolved upon the Secretary of the Treasury. Although, apparently, delay has occurred in its execution, yet it should be remembered that there are but few companies in this country possessing necessary machinery to execute this kind of work in large quantities, and that all the means which could be made available have been applied, night and day, to supply the country with demand notes, legal-tender bills and postage currency. It is confidently believed that in a few days the supply of the latter will be ample.

It is further urged that great loss will accrue to the public unless the stamps that have been thus circulated are redeemed. I take pleasure in stating that the Postmaster General has under consideration a plan by which it is believed, so soon as a proper supply of postage currency shall be furnished, persons holding valid stamps will be afforded an opportunity for their redemption.

At this office since the publication of the order so much complained of, comparatively few letters have been deposited covered by soiled or invalid stamps; and it is believed that the effect of the order as understood and executed, has been salutary, and that time will prove that it was both wise and effective. Certain it is, it was not designed to cause needless loss or injury, but rather to shield and protect both the people and the Government.

ABRAM WAKEMAN.

THE NEW REBEL PIRATE.

Depredations of the "290" off the Western Isles—Several Whaling Vessels Destroyed.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Sept. 27.

The *Cairngorm*, from Sydney, entered the river at Gravesend, to-day.

She makes the following report: Three whaleboats' crews came alongside us at Flores, from the steamer *Alabama*, ("No. 290,") Capt. Semmes, and wished to be reported as having had the ship *Ocmulgee*, American whaler, hailing from Edgartown, Mass., set on fire 5th inst., and totally burned by the Confederate steamer above named.

The *Ocmulgee* had on board 250 barrels oil.

There were thirty-four hands, all told.

Capt. Semmes (late of the *Sumter*) behaved hospitably to the crew.

The *Alabama* has taken and burned four whalers within a short time.

The *Alabama* took an American schooner (name unknown) while the *Cairngorm* was off Flores.

The *No. 290* sailed from one of the western islands on the 24th of August last, and when last seen was cruising off and among the group.

The *Ocmulgee* was a ship of four hundred and fifty-eight tons burthen, the largest, hailing from Edgartown. She was commanded by Capt. Osborn, and the agent is Abraham Osborn. She sailed from Edgartown on the 2d of July last, bound for the South Pacific.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Republican Delegate Elections.

The Republican primary meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to the Congressional, City, County and Assembly Conventions, were held in the several Wards of Brooklyn last night, and passed off in an orderly manner, with the exceptihn of the Fifth Ward, where there was some disturbance, and a few persons were rather roughly handled. The Second Congressional District Convention will meet at No. 9 Court-street, on the 14th inst., at 3 P. M. The Third District Convention at the same place, at 8 P. M. The County Convention will meet at the same place, on the 13th inst., at 3 P. M. The City Convention at the same place, at 8 P. M., and the Assembly Conventions at the different places designated in the call of the General Committee.

The following is a list of the delegates elected:

First Ward—Congressional—Simeon B. Chittenden, George B. Lincoln, John Cashow. County—George B. Lincoln, Gordon L. Ford, Henry A. Bowen. City—Gordon L. Ford, John M. Comstock, George R. Dutton. Second Assembly—Nathan G. Burgess, George N. Mead, Benjamin Haskell, Alex. McGrorty, Conrad Gersten

Second Ward—Seth Bradford, George Whiting, Edward Gray. Congressional—Edward C. Halsey, Daniel T. Leverick, Henry Quigley. Assembly—Abraham Wesley, Herbert J. Jones, John Murdock, Geo. Scott, Hamilton Donnelly. City—Andrew E. Lindsay, Hooker C. Packard, Charles West.

Third Ward—Congressional—Wm. Hunt, F. B. Walters. Thos. Gleavy. County George J. Hardy, Peter Gleavy, Wm. McLoud. Assembly—E. L. Anderson, A. C. Brownell, Christian Vielts, Wm. H. Otis, Thos. Gleavy. City—Wm. Hunt, George J. Hardy, George S. Brown.

Fourth Ward—Congressional—Joseph Reeve, Geo. H. Hayward, Isaac B. Crane. City—Ezra Baldwin, Stephen A. Mann, Andrew Mercein. County—Lemuel Burroughs, Ezra Woodruff, Benj. Morgan. Assembly—Burdett Stryker, P. W. Voorhies, Jas. W. Peck, Wm. A. Kelsey. Geo. R. M. Day.

Fifth Ward—County—Thos. Fitch, Jas. McFolan, Hugh Foley. Congressional—John Braisted, Daniel Driscoll, John Shandley. Assembly—Wm. Brown, George Edwards, Herman Golden. City—Thaddeus Stelton, John Weeks, Christopher O'Niel.

Sixth Ward—County—Wm. Coit, John Winslow, Wm. H. Waring. City—Lucien Birdseye, Wm. S. Wallace, Alden J. Spooner. Congressional—Leverett W. Murray, Marquis D. Moore, Lyman B. Carhart. Assembly—Hart L. Murray, Isaac L. Miller, J. L. Brownell, S. J. Edwards, D. O. Bradley.

Seventh Ward—(The Delegation of this ward is in favor of James Humphrey for Congress.

Eighth Ward—County—Joshua A. Garrison, Alonzo H. Gale. Charles H. Stewart. Congressional—Erastus H. Winchester, Charles Hubbs, Wm. Force. City—John L. Spader, Wm. A. Fritz, H. Divenger. Assembly—Ebenezer West, Theodore Bungard, H. D. Polhemus, John V. Lott. Horace R. Fletcher.

Ninth Ward—County—John M. Phelps, Thos. H. Redding, Alex. Underhill. Congressional—George Knight, M. Moore. John Lefferts. Assembly—B. J. Hathaway, Thos. Charters, F. D. Clark, S. B. Walters, F. Crawford. City—John J. Anderson, M. Truesdow, Henry Bedell.

Tenth Ward—County—James L. Quick, Samuel Frost, Julius Brainard. Congressional—John Williams, Seth B. Cole, L. W. Brennan. Assembly—Walter S. Griffiths, W. H. Dean, W. C. Bennett, Theodore Warren, R. F. Howes. City—Wm. M. Thomas, James S. Quick, W. H. Hazzard, J. S. Nodine.

Eleventh Ward—County—Morris H. Roberts, Conklin Smith, Wm. T. Peet. Congressional—Joseph H. Bulmer, Morris H. Roberts, Francis C. Kirby. Assembly—Nicholas Rhodes, Wm. S. Wright, Andrew J. Hicks, Wm. A. Walker, John Naylor. City—Moses G. Richards, Wm. James, Ephraim M. Roberts.

Twelfth Ward—County—W. H. Hubbell, Walter Cullen, Peter Dennen. Congressional—Wm. H Burleigh, T. P. Larkin, Daniel Lewis. Assembly—Chas. Parker, T. P. Larkin, Wm. H. Burns, John Murray, A. Cheslin. City—Daniel Lewis, James Brennan, W. L. Hubbell.

Thirteenth Ward—In this Ward two tickets were run, and both claim admission for their delegates. The following ticket, however, was elected unanimously, in pursuance of the regulations of the Republican General Committee: County—Franklin Whiting, Robert W. Steele, George H. Bennett. Assembly—George W. Field, W. W. Armfield, E. M. Doyle, F. W. Jennings. Congressional—Daniel Donevan, A. G. Page, W. F. Palmer. City—Chas. M. Briggs, J. A. Heath, Wm. B. Potter.

Fourteenth Ward—Congressional—Alfred Hobley, John Thompson, R. L. Kernechon, Assembly—J. W. Smith, John Titus, Benj. Thompson, Geo. Burrows, Thomas McFarland. County—John Sterrett, Thos. Burrows, G. B. McGrath. City—John H. Perry. John S. Allen, George Buckridge.

Fifteenth Ward—Congressional Convention—John Davis, Wm. H. Mershon, James Hopkins. Assembly Convention—W. H. Short, James Wilkinson, John J. Young, Chas. Reynolds, George Riceman. County Convention—S. Wilson, Wm. Jones, Wm. Cubble. City Convention—James Brown, Wm. Westerfield, John D. Brown.

Sixteenth Ward—Congress—George Bond, George Lindsay, A. Harby. Assembly—Edward Rochr, Jacob Rosengarden, John Wills, J. Larwell, Andrew Frank. County—Ben. Cook, Geo. McGuire, C. F. Berthold. City—Franz Schmid, M. Merz, Jas. Ball.

Seventeenth Ward.—Congress—H. S. Bellows, A. M. Bliss, A. J. Kembel. Assembly—H. F. Dougherty, J. McDrarmid, J. Moore, J. B. Horne, J. M. Helme. County—A. K. Mescrole, John N. Sterns, W. G. Reed.

Eighteenth Ward—Congressional—G. W. Wilson, S. L. Conerly, Geo. Stogers. Assembly—Thos. W. Field, Robert Perine, John McGlenn, A. Teale, H. C. Mead.

Nineteenth Ward—Congressional—S. W. Truslow, A. Siburg, James D. Sparkman. Assembly—J. L. Heath, A. Lininger, Wm. Rousey. C. Y. Wemple, Henry Best. County—George H. Fisher, O. M. Beach, James Gridley. City—W. H. Jenkins, John J. Hallenbeck, D. Godwin.

In the Eastern District, the primaries attracted universal attention, and the vote in each Ward was larger than ever before at a primary election.

Kings County Circuit Court Calendar—Oct. 11.—Nos. 75, 79, 80, 81, 82, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 107.

Congressional Candidates.

The following candidates are in the field for Congress, from the six districts of this city:

In the Fourth district, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth wards Ben. Wood seeks re-election.

The Republicans would like to run Gen'l Hiram Walbridge, or some war Democrat like him; but as the General is a member of the Tammany Society, it is doubtful whether he would accept the nomination from this source.

In the Fifth District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, Fernando Wood proposes to run, and at present there seems no obstacle to his certain return. The Republicans, it is said, are looking for a popular Administration Democrat to pit against the ex-Mayor. They will take Corcoran, if he will accept. Wood would stand no sight at all against the hero of Bull Run. By a nomination like this the Republicans would sweep the district and augment the strength of their party; but in respect to Corcoran, the same objection might be raised that appears in Walbridge's case—Corcoran being a disciple of St. Tammany. It is very doubtful, however, that he would permit the etiquette of party management to keep him out of the field, if he were satisfied that the mass of the people desired him as their representative in Congress.

In the Sixth District, composed of the Ninth, Fiifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, the names of Frederick Conkling, William C. Russell, and Eli P. Norton are mentioned.

In the Seventh District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, John Winthrop Chanler appears to be the strongest candidate. He is Alderman Boole's candidate.

In the Eighth District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, James Brooks has been offered the nomination of the Constitutional Unionists, (Brooks & Co.,) and will doubtless accept. His main anxiety about the matter is to secure the indorsement of the Democracy. He had calculated upon the Mozart nomination first, through Fernando Wood, but is disappointed at finding that the district has fallen to the share of Tammany in the late coalition; therefore, his prospects just now are doubtful. State Senator Bradley is also looking after the Tammany nomination. He is popular with the Irish, which Brooks' organ, the *Express*, is not, and if nominated, would make a splendid run. August Belmont is also mentioned as a probable candidate. At present the chances are decidedly in favor of Bradley. The Republicans seem desirous of trotting out Elliott C. Cowden. The nomination of Brooks is the consideration, it is said, which the Constitutional Union men were to receive for indorsing the Democratic State ticket. Instead of this, however, he is tendered the Democratic nomination in the Sixth District, which, it is said, he declines.

In the Ninth District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, ex-Alderman Herrick and Nick Seagrist on the part of the Democracy, and Andrew Carrigan, Wm. Darling and Abram Wakeman on the part of the Republicans, are the only persons thus far mentioned.

The Seventh Maine Regiment.

The Seventh Maine Regiment, Col. E. C. Mason, is *en route* for home, by order of the Secretary of War, to recruit its strength and numbers. It will be stationed at Fort Preble, entrance to Portland harbor.

This regiment has been in ten hard-fought fights, viz.: Lees Mills and Yorktown, Williamsburgh, (in Hancock's famous charge,) Mechanicsville, Golden Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hills, South Mountain, and Antietam.

The regiment will number, on reaching New-York, about 175 men able to march. The estimated strength of the regiment, including sick and wounded, is about 360 men.

Capt. J. W. Channing, Co. E, and Lieut. J. E. Walker, Co. D, of this Regiment, reached New-York yesterday morning, and are at the New-England Rooms. They relate many touching and heroic incidents, which the tattered appearance of their colors will confirm.

The sons of Maine in this city are determined not to permit these brave representatives of their State to pass through this city unnoticed. No regiment in the service has a nobler record, and it is to be hoped that it will find no reason, on its way home, to believe that there is any lack of appreciation of its bravery.

The Monitor.

Some of the *Monitor's* crew have come on here from Washington, where their vessel is lying up for repairs. Every curiosity-seeker is "pumping" them as to the "kind of ship the *Monitor* is to live in?" They give a very fair account of the cruise, and while expressing a desire that they could be in a less tight place than the lower decks during an engagement, they deny that "it is impossible to breathe" there, as has been stated. They also say that there is nothing serious the matter with the *Monitor*—nothing, in fact, which cannot be remedied in a short time.

Marine Disaster.

Oswego, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The Canadian propeller *Moira*, bound from this port for Bellville, sunk early this morning ten miles from the Main Ducks, in deep water. The crew and passengers, picked up by a vessel, arrived here this afternoon.

Hospitals at Louisville.

Louisville, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The Government, at an expense of $250,000, are about constructing a hospital near the House of Refuge, capable of accommodating 2,000 men.

Assembly Nomination.

Croton Dam, Thursday, Oct 9.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was to-day nominated by acclamation for member of the Assembly for the Third District of Westchester County, by the Union Convention.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES.

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

The Nick of Time.—The equi-Knox-ial storm having passed, Knox timely appears with his elegant Fall style of Hat, which, if we are allowed to indulge in a bit of fashionable slang, we would say knocks all its rivals into obscurity. It is really a beauty. Those who want a becoming, stylish, fashionable, durable, and cheap hat, must seek it at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Wives, Mothers and Sisters, whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, can not put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot. 219

[Advertisement.]

Grand Family Holiday at Barnum's Museum.—That great drama, Victorine, is played both afternoon and evening, for the last time. Thousands of ladies and children will see it for the last time to-day.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Ackerman—Irwin.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, at Albany, by Rev. Wm. H. Miller, Abraham Ackerman, of this City, to Maggie Irwin, of the former place.

Catlin—Hunt.—In this City, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Dr. Manser, Julius Catlin, Jr., of New-York, to Frances H., daughter of Seth B. Hunt, Esq., of Maple Grove, Bennington, Vt.

Easton—Reese.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, N. W. Easton, Jr., to Louisa M. Reese, all of this City.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

Hammond—Rhees.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 9, by Rev. Joseph Walker, assisted by Rev. Dr. Baker, Mr. C. Granville Hammond, of Peoria, Ill., to Miss Mary E. Rhees, of Chicago, Ill.

Leggett—Cox.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 8, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev. R. S Howland, Richard L. Leggett to Clara, daughter of the late Joseph Cox, all of this City.

Miller—Crane.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Wm. J. Budington, D. D., Walsingham A. Miller, of New-York, to Annie M., only daughter of Wm. W. Crane, of the former place.

DIED

Baker.—In Westfield, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 9, Hannah, widow of the late Henry Baker, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place at the Church this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation. Cars leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M. Return at 4:18 P. M.

Caney.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the battle of Antietam, Sergt. Chas. Caney, Company C, Seventy-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., son of Edward and Mary Caney, Richfield Springs, Otsego County, N. Y.

☞ California papers please copy.

Coulter.—On Thursday, Oct. 9, Lottie E. Gordon, wife of Joseph A. Coulter, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, 13th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 305 High-st., Newark, N. J.

Ellis.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 8, Benjamin Ellis, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family, and of his son, John W. Ellis, and of his son-in-law, D. R. Martin, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock, punctually, from Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, on Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

Goedecke.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 10, Elise Caroline, wife of G. Alvin Goedecke, and daughter of the late J. Heydecker, aged 23 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 309 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Hitchcock.—In Westchester, on Thursday, Oct. 9, Susan, daughter of John and Hannah Hitchcock, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her father.

Kelsey.—At Frederick City, Md., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, from wounds received at the battle of Antietam, William H. Kelsey, of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., aged 19 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father Walter Kelsey, on the Coney Island Plank-road, in the town of Gravesend, on Sunday, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. N. B.—Cars pass the house every fifteen minutes. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Sherman.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 5, Mrs. Eliza T. Sherman, relict of the late Thaddeus Sherman, Esq., formerly a merchant of this City.

Slater.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 9, 1862, Mary Ellen, the beloved wife of James Slater, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 858 Broadway, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Travis.—In this City, on Thursday, 9th inst., Margaret S., wife of Elisha Travis, in the 38th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 13 Morton-st., on Sunday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Whitlockville on Monday, 13th inst., for interment.

Tucker.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 10th inst., Augusta R., wife of Richard H. Tucker, and adopted daughter of William Halsey, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Ann's Church, corner of Sands and Washington sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Van Bokkelen.—On Friday, the 10th inst., Bertha Van Bokkelen, aged 83 years.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, Adrian H., (deceased,) are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her nephew, No. 149 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Pacific, from Nassau—J. R. Burnsides and servant, T. Darling, R. Farringlet, J. L. Turtle, T. W. Dillett.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 06 | Sun sets.... 5 28 | Moon rises... 7 31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 10 | Gov. Island. 10 21 | Hell Gate.... 10 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 10.

Cleared.

Steamers Creole, Couch, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.; D. Buck, Crane, Newbern, N. C.; John S. Williams, Crary, Halifax, S. H. & N. B. Crary.

Ship King Philip, Bickford, Acapulco, Pacific Mail S. Company.

Barks Emma, (Brem.,) Harboth, Bristol, Ruger Bros.; W. A. Platenius, Davis, Philadelphia, McEwell & Co.; Heron, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Queenstown, Boyd & Hincken; Nazarene, Saunders, London, Harbuck & Co; M. Williamson, Thomson, Wilmington, Del.; Emma Arvinge, (Danish,) Trede, Exeter, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; S. M. Pike, Louvett, London, Dayton & Russell; Wilhelmina, McEwen, Port au-Prince, H. Becker & Greeve; Clifton, Lemmon, Philadelphia, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brigs Grand Frederick, (Fr.,) Lamy, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Coe, Port-au-Prince, P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schooners Maxson Rodgers, Wedmore, Beaufort, N. C., Hotchkiss & Co.; Caroline, Fox, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; C. A. Farnsworth, Hicks, Bangor, Brett, Son & Co.; Eastern Antelope, Sullivan, St. Kitts, R. P. Buck & Co.; Eastern Belle, Turner, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Wm. Lancaster, Waycoll, Laguayra, Miller & Houghton; Brave, Tapper, Port Royal, S. C., H. Bixby; C. F. Young, Packard, St. John, N. F., Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Novelty, Shaw, Washington, D. C., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamship Pacific, (Br.,) Embleton, Nassau 4th inst., in ballast to J. R. Bacon.

Steam-frigate Princes, (Sp., of Asturias,) Commander Alvarado, Havana Sept. 25, via Hampton Roads 36 hours. She is 2,000 tons burthen, has a propeller-engine of 350 horse power, mounts 51 guns, and has a crew of 551 men.

Steamer Reindeer, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fair Lady, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Ship Wm. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre Sept. 9, with mdse. and 285 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship St. Peter, Savin, Cardenas 13 ds., in ballast to Thompson & Hunter.

Bark Chieftain, (of Portland,) Pennell, Havana Sept. 30, with sugar to H. P. Caper. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Atalanta, (Brem.,) Horstmann, London Sept. 11, in ballast to master.

Bark Hersilea, Rust, Glasgow Aug. 22, with iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Franklin, (of Boston,) Mitchell, Boston 6 ds., in ballast to Rubira & Co.

Bark Thor, (Norwegian,) Heitbarg, Belfast 30 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Mediator, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Marine, Manzanilla Sept. 29, with mahogany, cedar, &c., to Thos. James. Since leaving Cape Antonio had nothing but light northerly and N. E. winds, until within 200 miles of Sandy Hook; was 5 ds. out from Cape Antonio to the pan of Matanzas. Has not furled a royal the whole of the passage. The brig Nellie, McEwing, sld. 2 ds. previously. Oct. 8, lat. 37 07, lon. 73 51, saw an Am. gunboat steering N.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, (of New-Haven,) Brown, Areceibo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to I. N. Onativia & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Frances Jane, for Baltimore. Left no Am vessels.

Brig Samuel G. Adams, (of Camden,) Harrington, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Sept. 29, lat. 27 40, lon. 79 50, saw a large French frigate, bound N.

Brig Caroline, (of Machias,) Talbot, Zaza 30 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Mayhew. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Adelphi, Roberts, Port Royal 1st inst., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Brig Veteran, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gamage, Grand Turk, T. I., Sept. 29, with salt to Mr. Spear.

Prize schr. Elma, (of New-Orleans,) Vallrau, New-Orleans, via Ship Island, 26 ds., with sugar to Hiram Barney. The Elma was captured at the taking of New-Orleans.

Schr. D. R. De Wolf, (Br.,) Fitzpatrick, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Advance, Layton, Cherryfield 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Vernon, (Br.,) Outhouse, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius' Sons.

Schr Rocky Hill, Haskell, Calais 13 ds., with lumber to Gorham & Boardman.

Schr. Hendrick Hudson, Tinker, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Truro, (Br.,) Cotton, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to J. F. Whiting.

Schr. Oswego, (Br.,) Card, Cow Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. C. S. Hulse, McGar, Cold Spring, for Elizabethport.

Schr Exeter, Snow, Wiscassett 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Edmonds, St. Augustine, via Port Royal, 10 ds., with hides to F. Bellows.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Thompson, Alexandria 10 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready.

Schr. Wm. Copes, Van Name, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Horizon, Jones, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. C. Anderson, Wilson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Oregon, Bates, Boston for Albany.

Schr. C Carrol, Pratt, Port Ewen for Providence.

Schr. C. W. Chapin, Chapin, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Sturgis, New-Haven in ballast.

Schr. Snow Drift, Snow, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Niger, Harding, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Augusta, Kelly, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Leo, Hill, Boston, with mdse.

Schr. Seraph, Allen, Norwich, in ballast.

Schr. W. E. Bird, Avery, New-London, with oil.

Schr. R. L. Crook, Johnson, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. C. H. Northam, Reed, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ladd, Norwich for Albany.

Schr. Pizarro, Baker, Hyannis, with fish.

Schr. J. A. Stetson, Stetson, Chatham, in ballast.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Duell, Portland, Conn., in ballast.

Schr. Celle Creole, Cozzins, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, with mdse.

Schr. Sea Witch, Fowler, Northport for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Lamphair, Stonington, with stone.

Schr. Malabar, Hutchings, Boston, with barrels.

Schr. Planet, (Br.,) Wilson, Port Morris, in ballast.

Schr. Golden Gate, Weeks, Boston 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. Young America, Barber, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Black Hawk, Atkins, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, molasses.

Schr. E. Stratton, Stevens, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Nickerson, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Robert Smith, Russell, Portland, Conn., stone.

BELOW—1 bark and 1 brig, unknown.

SAILED—U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Washington, D. C.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with rain.

Spoken, &c.

Anna Delius—bark, from London for New-York, Sept. 18, lat. 49 25, lon. 12 43.

Gem of the Seas—U. S. bark, for Boston, Oct. 6, lat. 34, lon. 75.

Monticello—U. S. steamer, cruising, Oct. 4, off Frying Pan Shoals. All well.

Sarah—brig, from New-Orleans for Boston, 27 ds. out, Oct. 4, lat. 35, lon. 76.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Sept. 29, ship John Henry, of Bath, Carver, from St. Vincent for Falmouth for orders, in 3 weeks; bark P. Pendleton, from Aspinwall for some port in U. K., in 20 ds.; brigs A. V. Goodhue, Williams, for New-York in 19 ds.; Chanticleer, of Halifax, Mackison, do., 14 ds; Charlottena, for Portland, 10 ds.; schr. Dragon, of Calais, Colson, New-York, 15 ds.; Br. bark Edith Ann, for Bristol, 2 ds.

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